INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1969 — Established 1887

WEATHER—PARIS: Very cloudy. Temp. 50-41 (10-5). Today: Yesterday's temp. 57-46 (14-8). showers. Temp. 48-38 (8-3). Yesterday's temp. 54-43 (12-6). ough. ROME: Variable. Temp. NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. Yesterday's temp. 55-45 (13-7). RE WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6 S	Libya	9 Piast
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
France	1.00 Fr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
Egypt	12 P.T.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	0.75 D.M	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Iran	20 Rials	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland	1/9	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Israel	I.£1.00	U.S. Military	$0.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	5.00 D.

Closer to Soviet Line

Germans Shift on Bonn

By Dan Morgan

Nov. 9 (WP).—The East Communist regime moved line today on Willy ernment closer to that with a lengthy, mark- ed statement describ- nt political changes in ositive."

ration contained criti- cisms of personalities and policies of the new Bonn leadership but was devoid of the rough language and polemics usual in comments about West Germany.

However, it failed to respond directly to Mr. Brandt's Oct. 28 offer of government-level negotiations "without discrimination" between the two Germanys, indicating to some observers that the East Berlin regime might be trying to buy more time with which to adopt a final strategy.

Nevertheless, the statement is a clear sign that the East Germans are trying to avoid the stigma of being alone among their East European allies to persist with an unbending policy on Mr. Brandt's government.

Ever since the seven-nation Communist summit meeting in March in Budapest, there has been evidence of mounting resistance from the Warsaw Pact allies to East Germany's efforts to block more extensive economic and political ties with Bonn. Though not mentioned in the Oct. 31 Communist call for a European security conference, Communist sources said that Germany was the main topic.

Communist officials in Prague, Warsaw and Budapest have been complaining that they are being deprived of the fruits of closer economic ties long enjoyed by East Germany through its special trading arrangements with West Germany.

Last week, Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev said that Moscow would be ready to respond favorably to any steps toward a more realistic approach to European border questions by Bonn.

Six months ago, Poland offered negotiations with Bonn, but there has been no sign of any such policy change in East Berlin.

Today's statement was the first official declaration from the East Germans on the recent changes in Bonn and was printed in the form of an article on the front page of the party newspaper, Neues Deutschland.

"Without doubt, the political scenery in the Federal Republic has changed," it said. "And we certainly view that as positive."

The article went on to say that the "new accents" in West German foreign policy have been registered "with attention" in East Germany. In this respect, the Communist leadership hailed Mr. Brandt's promise that the nuclear non-proliferation treaty would be signed quickly and his approval in principle of the European security conference.

Definition Lauded

The article noted with satisfaction the new Bonn definition of "two states within a single German nation."

In his inaugural address as chancellor, on Oct. 28, Mr. Brandt made clear that recognition was out of the question and reasserted that all Germans have the right to determine their own form of government.

In a philosophical line, the Neues Deutschland article said that it was not for East Germans to "beat their heads against the wall" over Bonn's policies. But it asked if it wouldn't serve West Germany better to recognize the Communist regime now before this step was eventually forced upon it.

The paper applauded the ouster of the Christian Democrats from power and the Social Democratic program of domestic reforms.

It reserved its sharpest criticism for Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt, who will go to Washington tomorrow for talks with NATO defense ministers on nuclear strategy. It said that Mr. Schmidt, by retaining West Germany's armaments, which can launch American-controlled nuclear weapons, belied Mr. Brandt's peace policy.

Associated Press.

...S ACROSS THE RHINE—French Foreign Minister ...ce Schumann, at right, welcomes his West Ger... counterpart, Walter Scheel, to the Quai d'Orsay.

...heel, in Paris, Finds Discord EEC 'Not Insurmountable'

By James Goldsborough

...S, Nov. 9.—West German Minister Walter Scheel ...ay that French and Ger... ...ferences on the Common ... were "not insurmountable" ...ied that there were any ...l reasons" for the two- ...ponement of the Common ...summit meeting.

...cheel, on his first trip ...s West Germany's foreign ... met with Foreign Min- ...urice Schumann to pre- ... the Common Market for- ...isters' meeting in Brussels ... indications that both the French and Germans had been hardening their positions as the summit approached, Mr. Scheel said that his three hours of talks with Mr. Schumann indicated that "wide-ranging agreement" was possible.

He said that there were "a few differences of opinion," but nothing insurmountable.

Mr. Scheel said the two-week postponement for the summit, now scheduled for Dec. 1 and 2 in The Hague, was a "purely personal" affair, referring to the illness of Foreign Minister Aldo Moro of Italy. He said the fact that the date was put back only two weeks indicated that, contrary to some reports, political differences among the Six had not caused the delay.

The Italians asked their partners for the delay to give Mr. Moro time to recover from a kidney-stone operation. None of Italy's partners raised any objections. Italy will be represented in Brussels tomorrow by Under Secretary Mario Pedini.

Despite his "optimism" following the meeting with Mr. Schumann, Mr. Scheel emphasized differences with France on agriculture financing and wheat surpluses. Mr. Scheel indicated that while agreement on agriculture financing would be reached at The Hague, some solution would have to be found for the surplus.

On the question of British entry into the market, Mr. Scheel said that while a date for opening negotiations with the candidates could not be set at The Hague, he was hopeful they would agree on "procedure." In fact, the procedure seems to have already been decided.

The French now seem ready to admit that whatever agriculture financing agreements are reached at The Hague, modifications will have to be made when new members are admitted. France's five partners have contended that the new candidates cannot be expected to simply sign on the dotted line when the final negotiations begin.

Scheel Urges Economic Union

BERLIN, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Mr. Scheel yesterday urged the Common Market summit conference at The Hague next month to press forward in the formation of European economic union.

At a press conference, he stressed several times that the Common Market could only function properly if it were developed into such a union, in which monetary and economic policies would be coordinated.

...on Found Be Old as ...lar System

By Victor Cohn

...INGTON, Nov. 9 (WP).— ...s at last put his hands ... of the first material of ... of the solar system. ...oon rocks returned by the ... astronauts, it was learn- ...y, have now been "very ...dated at some 4.6 billion ...—roughly the date when ... and all the planets were

...oldest rocks so far found ...earth are some 3.3 billion

...recise dating was done in ...ratories, one at the Cali- ...nstitute of Technology in ..., the other still unnamed. ...ational Aeronautics and ...dministration has told all ... working on lunar ma- ...ls to make further state- ...until an investigators' con- ...n January.

...minent lunar theorist Dr. ... Urey, speaking in San ...evealed the new date, he said "I am not per- ...to say more.

... the labs, it was learned, ... of Dr. G. J. Wasserburg ...ech. Dr. Wasserburg de- ... name the other.

...asserburg and D. S. Bur- ...ermined the ratio of rare ... lunar samples by analyz- ...n with a mass spectrome- ...instrument that separates ...y their tiny differences in

...ey said in San Diego that ...ling backed his favorite ... the moon's origin—that of ... planet formed far from ... a distant part of the solar ... by accretion or collision ...rial left over from the ...planets' creation. It then ... wandered and was cap- ...r the earth.

...ther words, he believes it ...ranger planet" rather than "sister planet"—one form- ... the same vicinity as the ...r a "daughter planet," a ...ece of the earth.

Canadian Pilot Killed

LAHR, Germany, Nov. 9 (UPI).—A Canadian Air Force CF-104 Starfighter crashed into a mountainside Thursday near Lyons, France, killing the pilot, a Canadian Air Force spokesman said today. The pilot was identified as Lt. Roy Fetchyshyn, 28, of Rumsey, Alberta.

United Press International.

ARAB PARLEY—Defense Minister Mahmoud Riad of Egypt, right, talks with two Libyan officials, Foreign Minister Saleh Bousseir, left, and the Defense Minister, Lt. Col. Adam el-Hawaz, in Cairo at the beginning of the Arab Defense Council meeting.

As Thant Presses Hanoi

U.S. to Bring Up POW Issue In UN Assembly This Week

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 9 (NYT).—The United States has decided to bring the issue of North Vietnam's treatment of American war prisoners before the UN General Assembly.

The move, to be made this week, will represent the first effort to raise the POW question in open UN debate.

It is one of several independent approaches being taken at home and abroad to get Hanoi to identify the prisoners it holds and permit access to them by some neutral intermediary such as the Red Cross.

Other efforts being undertaken on the POWs' behalf include:

● Congress has been flooded with resolutions expressing concern about the prisoners' fate, from both opponents and supporters of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. One reflection of this mounting concern is the president's designation of today as a day of prayer and concern for war prisoners and those missing in action.

● The American Red Cross has intensified its own campaign, appealing to Pope Paul VI to intercede and calling on 30 Red Cross societies abroad to intervene with Hanoi on the POWs' behalf. Thirteen have replied so far.

Letter Campaign

● The Red Cross also has initiated a nationwide letter-writing campaign asking students on every college campus to write to the president of North Vietnam expressing concern.

● Secretary-General U Thant has renewed a call to Hanoi authorities to allow access to the prisoners by an international humanitarian organization and has suggested the League of Red Cross Societies. Mr. Thant's statement was made after a meeting here with Henrik Beer, the league's secretary-general, and his views have been passed along to Hanoi.

According to Defense Department records, at least 450 servicemen are known to be held captive, some for as long as five years; 918 others are listed as missing and believed captured.

Although the POWs' case has been brought up frequently in Paris during negotiations with the North Vietnamese, until now the United States has preferred to pursue the matter through private diplomatic channels or with Red Cross authorities.

Women Doctors Back Abortion

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9 (AP).—The American Women's Medical Association resolved yesterday to work to legalize abortion.

"Any woman who is pregnant should not be forced to have that baby unless she wants to," said Dr. Josephine Renshaw, the new president of the association.

The 20,000-member group will work in every state "bit by bit" to seek repeal of all abortion laws, she said.

"We must make abortion a medical and not a legal matter," she told the final session of the AMWA's 54th annual convention. The resolution was approved in a voice vote.

President Reportedly Wasn't Informed

Nixon Pre-Inaugural Contacts With Hanoi Angered Johnson

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—The American Broadcasting Company reported Friday night that President Nixon's pre-inaugural contacts with the North Vietnamese were initiated without the knowledge of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

In a report on the ABC evening news program, the network's White House correspondent, Bill Gill, said that when President Johnson learned of Mr. Nixon's initiatives, he became angered and told Mr. Nixon to "stay out of foreign affairs until he entered the White House officially."

The report was first made in Wednesday's editions of the Los Angeles Times.

In his report, Mr. Gill said: "Close associates of former President Johnson confirmed that Mr. Nixon communicated directly with Hanoi shortly after his election, but well before his inauguration.

"Those contacts, we are told, were made without the knowledge or approval of President Johnson, and that when Mr. Johnson learned of the incident, there was "hell to pay."

"Mr. Nixon is said to have written to North Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh in mid-November. This letter was answered promptly. Mr. Nixon then sent a second message to Hanoi through a French diplomat and again received a response, this time from Hanoi's representative at the Paris peace talks."

Egypt Hints U.S. Should Continue Efforts at Peace

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Amid thunderclaps of criticism of the United States as an "accomplice of Israel" and only one day after Cairo's rejection of Washington's latest peace plan for the Middle East, a broad hint was dropped by the United Arab Republic that it hoped the United States would continue to seek a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram, edited by Mohammed Hassancin Heykal, a confidant of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, indicated in a front-page article that the Egyptian leadership would be gravely disappointed if the United States, vexed by the negative reactions thus far, dropped its peace efforts.

The gesture to Washington came as military and political officials of 13 Arab countries met here for the second day to discuss measures of mobilization and coordination in their struggle against Israel. This afternoon, Arab chiefs of staff met in a closed session to review details of military proposals.

Yesterday, the Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad declared in a report to the Arab League's Joint Defense Council that the latest U. S. peace formula, directed to Cairo, "was even worse than previous proposals."

Mr. Riad charged that the U. S. plan sought to induce the U.A.R. to withdraw from the Arab struggle by offering a return of most, if not all, the Sinai peninsula from Israeli occupation.

The foreign minister complained that the plan called for "discussions" rather than unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Sharm el-Sheikh, the fortified position controlling the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba.

In its commentary on Washington's critical reaction to the speech last Thursday by Mr. Nasser, in which he said that war had become "inevitable" because of Israeli intransigence, the Al Ahram article said that the negative response had "evoked surprise" in Cairo.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers protested the day after the speech that it was a setback to peace efforts, and he denied that the United States was an enemy of the Arabs.

"According to American interpretations of the speech, the president rejected peace," Al Ahram said. "This is far from the truth as President Nasser clarified that it was Israel that had rejected the Security Council's [Nov. 22, 1967] resolution, while Egypt accepted it."

Al Ahram also emphasized that Mr. Nasser had not called the U.S. an "enemy" of the Arabs, but said that it had adopted "the position" of an enemy.

As for U.S. ppeace proposals, the paper continuued, the problem with those submitted thus far was "they did not advance anything that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Egypt Navy Shells Sinai Installations

Israeli: 'Don't Know How They Missed'

CAIRO, Nov. 9 (NYT).—The Egyptian Navy undertook offensive action against the Israelis last night, shelling a command center and installations in the Sinai Peninsula for more than an hour, a Cairo military spokesman said today.

The attack force, consisting of destroyers with escort vessels, came under Israeli air attack while returning to base but suffered no damage, it was reported. Two of the Israeli aircraft were said to have been hit.

[A pool correspondent who visited the area today spoke to Israeli soldiers on the northern Sinai coast, Reuters reported.

[A colonel said, "We got about two hundred shells around our area in the 35-minute bombardment—one of the heaviest I've been in.

["We could see the flashes of the Egyptian guns at sea, about ten miles out, and Port Said was firing towards us too. There were two Egyptian destroyers and two or three smaller vessels, I think all Russian.

["Those destroyer can fire between 600 and 800 rounds of 130-millimeter shells in 27 minutes. I don't know how they managed to miss but we suffered no damage or casualties."]

The naval action, the first offensive operation by the Egyptian Navy since the 1967 war apart from a naval commando raid, was directed at targets in the region of Romani and Baloussa, in the northern Sinai near the Mediterranean.

The attack came amid talks in Cairo by military and government officials of 13 Arab countries on measures to mobilize and coordinate their resources for an "inevitable" war against Israel.

A communiqué hailed the foray as "one of the most successful actions" since the sinking of the Israeli destroyer Eilat in October, 1967. The destroyer was sunk off Port Said by guided naval missiles.

The communiqué said that a barrage of gunfire had destroyed Israeli positions, command facilities, ammunition dumps and fuel depots, touching off explosions and fires that lasted for several hours.

The target area, according to the Egyptian spokesman, is a large rear-line base for Israeli troops, tanks and artillery. Egyptian fighter-bombers have struck at the area several times in recent weeks.

Egyptian night interceptors were reported to have taken to the air to engage the Israeli aircraft searching for the Egyptian destroyers. It was reported a few weeks ago for the first time that Egyptian pilots were flying night interception against Israeli aircraft striking targets along the Suez Canal and Gulf of Suez.

● Guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat says his accord with Lebanon may not have ended crisis. Story on Page 2.

Campaigns Set for This Week To Develop Support for Nixon

By Peter Osnos

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP).—A nationwide drive is under way to develop support for President Nixon's Vietnam policies from the people the President has called "The Silent Majority."

With the backing of veterans and fraternal groups, a Redlands, Calif., orthopedic surgeon has formed a Committee for a Week of National Unity, to be celebrated from now to next Sunday.

Under the honorary chairmanship of Bob Hope, the committee wants Americans to wear red, white and blue armbands, fly the American flag and turn on their porch and car lights.

Acting independently but toward the same goal is a Dallas computer magnate, Ross Pirot, who has incorporated an organization named United We Stand, and put $600,000 into it.

'A Lasting Peace'

In the past week, Mr. Pirot has placed 200 full-page advertisements in the nation's newspapers proclaiming "the majority speaks," and urging Americans to "stand squarely beside our elected President in his efforts to secure a just and lasting peace."

In Washington, as elsewhere around the country, the high point of this campaign will be Tuesday, Veterans Day, when millions of Americans can be expected to turn out in what planners hope will be an affirmation of faith in America.

A Freedom Rally for Freedom in Vietnam and in All the World is set for Tuesday afternoon at the Washington Monument. The chairman is a young George Washington University professor and the coordinator is a onetime press aide in the 1964 Goldwater presidential campaign.

"Fed up with defeatist demands?" a flyer for the rally reads. "Don't gripe. Speak out."

On hand, among others, will be Sen. John Tower, R., Texas; Rep. John Buchanan, R., Ala.; Rep. Samuel Stratton, D., N.Y. and a 130-member drum and bugle corps.

Effort by VFW

The effort to garner a broad show of support of the President and, as the Veterans of Foreign Wars puts it, "our established institutions," is comparable to the anti-war activities set for Washington and elsewhere next Thursday through Saturday.

"Is Sam Brown really the only thing that's happening in this country?" Lee Edwards, the former Goldwater aide and a conservative publicist, asked rhetorically last week. Mr. Brown is a key figure in the operation of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee.

Mr. Edwards has been advising Charles Moser, who teaches Russian at George Washington and who conceived of the Washington rally in September as a chance for "our side" to speak out in the face of the moratorium.

Others have also referred to this week's pro-Nixon activities as a "counter moratorium."

Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson, the chief of the National Guard Bureau, sent letters to adjutant generals in all 50 states asking that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Picasso Is Said To Reject Madrid Bid for Painting

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Pablo Picasso is reported to have rejected an invitation to send the painting "Guernica" to a museum in Madrid.

The vast canvas, inspired by the bombing of Guernica by Generalissimo Francisco Franco's forces during the Spanish Civil War, hangs in the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

On Oct. 23, Florentino Perez, the Spanish Director of Fine Arts, declared that "this major masterpiece of Picasso should occupy the place that belongs to it" in the Museum of Contemporary Art being built in Madrid.

Mr. Picasso has so far been unavailable to reporters, but the forthcoming issue of the Communist weekly Les Lettres Françaises quotes the artist's "entourage" as commenting that "while the painting is now only on deposit at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, it was given by the artist to the government of the Spanish Republic, which is its legitimate owner."

Associated Press.

CAMPUS BATTLE—Leftist Japanese students hurl stones over flaming barricades toward riot police at Hokkaido University in Sapporo on Saturday. The police cleared the students out of university buildings where they were holed up. (Story, Page 3.)

Crisis Not Necessarily Ended In Lebanon, Arafat Declares

CAIRO, Nov. 9 (UPI).—El-Fatah guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat said today that the Cairo agreement reached with Lebanon guarantees his forces their right to fight on, and Lebanon its sovereignty, but does not necessarily end for good the guerrilla-army crisis there.

Mr. Arafat, interviewed in the semiofficial newspaper Al-Ahram, gave his first lengthy comments on the contents of the secret accord since it was reached in negotiations with Lebanon's Gen. Emile Bustani last week.

At the key part of the interview, Mr. Arafat was asked whether the Cairo negotiations ended "the crisis of Palestinian resistance in Lebanon." He replied:

"Conspiracy (against us) will never cease so long as there's a revolution and there are revolutionaries.

"They will try to stab us in the back and impede the march of revolution. But we shall continue our fight until victory."

Sovereignty and Struggle

Al-Ahram further quoted Mr. Arafat:

"The agreement with our Lebanese brethren preserves for the Palestinian revolution every right to continue its struggle while maintaining for Lebanon its sovereignty and security."

Mr. Arafat said the most important achievement of the Cairo talks was "that we ceased fighting."

"The conspiracy (against us) was indeed of mammoth proportions," he added. "It was not just an attempt to stab us in the back but was a studied attempt to force revolution out of its way, to be followed by liquidation of the Palestinian revolution by Arabs themselves."

Asked whether they reached agreement on coordination and freedom of guerrilla action in Lebanon, Mr. Arafat replied:

"Commando action, by its very nature, means freedom of movement. This cannot be a subject for bargains or dialogue. Our military operations will answer all rumors disseminated about the Cairo talks."

310,000 Refugees

Asked whether he succeeded in winning Lebanese guarantees for lifting restrictions imposed on refugee camps in Lebanon, Mr. Arafat replied, "There are 310,000 Palestinians in Lebanon.

"The important thing which we did, and for which we shall always work, is to give the opportunity to our people, wherever they are, to effectively contribute to the revolution."

Mr. Arafat said the best possible guarantee for a good implementation of the Cairo agreement is for Lebanon to release guerrillas detained since the recent fighting.

He said there is no contradiction between the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese sovereignty.

"Indeed, revolution is the protector of Lebanese sovereignty, because we are fighting a joint enemy, which is Israel."

Mr. Arafat said guerrillas who occupied parts of eastern Lebanon late last month used to salute the Lebanese flag every morning.

He said the conflict with Lebanon did not affect guerrilla raids inside Israeli occupied territory. "Strangely enough, our raids increased in volume and quality during the crisis," he said. "We carried out 454 raids."

Border Stays Closed

BEIRUT, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Syria's border with Lebanon remained closed today as Lebanon's Premier-designate Rachid Karami assessed the results of his consultations with parliamentary blocs on the formation of a new cabinet.

Mr. Karami is said to be awaiting replies by rightist political parties on their possible participation in the government, which will end several months of political uneasiness in Lebanon.

The border was sealed off by Syria Oct. 2 after the Lebanese Army went into action against Palestinian commandos in the south. It is not expected to be opened until Syria receives guarantees that the Cairo agreement which ended the recent crisis between Lebanon and the commandos will be implemented, according to observers in Beirut.

Cairo Urges Peace Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

could be a basis for a just solution of the crisis."

What is needed for a settlement, Al Ahram explained, is a plan for full implementation of the Security Council's resolution on a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab lands, not formulas for negotiations.

Concerning the latest peace plan, reported last week, Al Ahram said that Cairo had not received any information on such new proposals.

Other Cairo newspapers however, carried reports this morning on Mr. Riad's criticism and rejection of "the latest U.S. plan," which was said to be dated Nov. 4.

At a morning session of the defense council yesterday, the United States was accused of having become "enemy number one of the Arabs."

The attack was made by Farouk Abu Issa, Sudanese Minister of State, who is presiding over the meeting of foreign ministers, ministers of defense and other representatives of all the 14 Arab League members except Tunisia, which declined to take part.

He declared that efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict had become deadlocked "as a result of the arrogance of Israel, which has the political and financial backing of the United States and other imperialist countries."

"The United States has shown its true face," Mr. Abu Issa asserted, adding that it therefore had become imperative for all Arabs to determine their attitude toward the United States accordingly.

The delegation of Southern Yemen was said to favor a severing of diplomatic relations by all Arab states that still retained ties, but this was thought to represent an extreme position unlikely to win the endorsement of the council.

The meeting of the Joint Defense Council, its first since the 1967 war, had been agreed upon after a collapse of efforts in August to convene an Arab summit following the fire in the el-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem.

The Arab League's defense council has three broad agenda items—mobilization of resources for the battle, steps to bolster the Palestinians commandos and, last, what is termed the hostile stand of the United States toward Arabs by permission of Americans to serve in the Israeli Army without automatic loss of citizenship.

Yost Sees Peace Chances

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP).—Charles W. Yost, the United States' chief United Nations delegate, today called President Nasser's "sea of blood" speech on Thursday "very unfortunate."

But he added, "I don't think that President Nasser closed the door to a peaceful settlement."

Mr. Yost, interviewed on television, said the United States was working closely with the Soviet Union, Britain and France to propose a peaceful settlement to the parties in the Middle East. He declared, "We have by no means given up hope of doing so."

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Israeli TV Starts Amid Controversy

Sabbath Transmission Irks Orthodox Jews

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Israeli television went on the air Friday night—the Jewish Sabbath—for the first time, in a bizarre conclusion to a political and legal struggle.

The Friday night transmission, opposed by Orthodox religious groups who said it desecrated the Sabbath, was upheld temporarily by a show-cause order issued by a high court.

Judge Zvi Berenson of Jerusalem signed an order calling on Premier Golda Meir to state why the broadcasting authority should not go on the air.

Mrs. Meir, who has been negotiating with religious party leaders to form a coalition government, had recommended that the broadcasting authority postpone a previous cabinet decision to extend Israeli TV to seven-nights-a-week transmission.

Station officials, told of the judge's order, had less than an hour and a half to find staff members to prepare for the opening, and even then were delayed another 12 minutes while Minister of Posts Yisrael Yeshayahu called the premier to ask if he should really have the transmitter turned on.

Station personnel, reporting this later, added that another cabinet official, Justice Minister Yaacov Shimshon Shapiro, turned down a telephoned invitation to come to the station to explain the meaning of the show-cause order to the television audience.

British Serial

A chapter of the British-made television series "The Forsyte Saga" was offered to dumfounded Israelis who had been told on evening radio broadcasts that the TV station was going on the air after all.

Staff personnel at Broadcasting House said they kept looking out the windows for protesting Orthodox Jews, who had threatened, if it went on, to march to the television station, which is near the Orthodox quarter.

But the Orthodox presumably would not have known what had happened, since in their own eyes it would also desecrate the Sabbath to turn on a radio to get the news of the television transmission.

Opponents of such strict interpretation of Jewish law have long claimed that Sabbath rules have become burdensome.

They have also argued that opponents of television have the option of not turning it on over the Sabbath. Religious authorities do not accept this argument. They contend that television is also a violation of the Fourth Commandment: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image or any likeness."

The court order was initiated by Adi Kaplan, described by station personnel as "a Tel Aviv television set owner," and his lawyer.

Dayan Says Suez Raids Don't Affect Strategy

JERUSALEM, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday that recent Egyptian commando raids across the Suez Canal are having no bearing on the wider strategic situation along the active front line.

Gen. Dayan, speaking on the state radio, said Egyptian ambushes such as the three conducted last week "could not undermine Israel's basic strength along the canal front."

Manager Vanishes With Dancers' Pay

MADRID, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Seventy members of Bolivia's folklore ballet group, Bolivia Andina, were left with about $1.05 among them here tonight after an apparent theft of about $7,000. They have been offered assistance by the Bolivian Embassy.

A spokesman said the company's manager disappeared two days ago after collecting their salaries from a Madrid theater.

Associated Press.

IN MEMORIAM—Members of the U.S. Third Marine Division bow their heads during a ceremony honoring the unit's dead. The ceremony took place as the unit left Da Nang to return to the United States. It lost about 5,000 men in 56 months in Vietnam.

Reds Again Shell Camp At Duc Lap

SAIGON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—North Vietnam forces threatening the Duc Lap Special Forces camp northeast of Saigon shelled it today with mortar and recoilless rifle fire but made no move toward the full attack allied forces have anticipated for the past week.

"We think they are trying to get their coordinates straight" for artillery bombardments of the camp, said a Green Beret officer. "This thing hasn't developed yet."

About 40 shells crashed around the star-shaped camp today but caused no casualties among the South Vietnamese troops, native mercenaries and Green Beret advisers defending it. Officers at Duc Lap, situated about 120 miles northeast of Saigon in jungle highlands near the Cambodian border, said they now expect a major attack before the end of the week.

Action elsewhere in South Vietnam early today and late yesterday was scattered, spokesmen said, and at least 16 Americans were wounded in separate incidents.

Three U.S. Army helicopters were shot down by Communist groundfire within 70 miles of Saigon, six of the crewmen aboard them being wounded or injured. The downing of the three aircraft raised to 1,386 the number of helicopters lost in combat in South Vietnam.

Ten Americans were wounded in 32 overnight shelling attacks mounted by Communist gunners. Seven of the attacks were directed against U.S. military installations, spokesmen said.

Government spokesmen said ten South Vietnamese civilians were killed yesterday when the bus in which they were riding struck a mine buried in a road near Tinh Bien, 125 miles southwest of Saigon.

U.S. spokesmen said today that 2,600 Marines left the war zone last week for Okinawa and the United States as part of the 60,000 troops President Nixon plans to withdraw by the end of the year. Most of the Marines were from the 3d Marine Division, which had been operating along the southern border of the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Vietnam.

Attempted Coup Is Averted in Congo-Brazzaville

KINSHASA, Congo, Nov. 9 (AP).—Marien Nougabi, chief of state of Congo-Brazzaville, today called his ministers and party leaders together to discuss the national situation following an attempted coup on Friday evening.

Reports reaching here today said the situation in Brazzaville was outwardly calm but tense underneath. The radio has been calling for vigilance in the wake of the plot which Mr. Nougabi has attributed to followers of former President Fulbert Youlou, overthrown in 1963.

More than 30 people were arrested in a police swoop Friday night, including alleged coup leader Bernard Kolelas, who was secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry in 1965 and a onetime associate of Mr. Youlou.

Also seized were automatic weapons, munitions and uniforms.

Some sources here said that up until late last night the situation in Brazzaville was "fluid." They did not elaborate, but appeared to suggest that not all the plotters had been rounded up.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. MICHEL SEYMOUR TRIPIER
Of a heart attack on November 2nd, 1969, at her residence in Palma de Mallorca. A memorial service was held on November 3rd in Palma de Mallorca. Mrs. Tripier is survived by her husband, Michel Seymour Tripier, her daughters Gillian Seymour Tripier and Suzanne Goslings, and her grandchildren Gillian and Phillip Goslings. 28 Calle Monsefior Palmer, Palma de Mallorca, Spain.
12 Rue Violet, Paris-16e, France c/o A. D. Little, 1 Rue Anatole-France, Algiers, Algeria.

Reagan Says JFK, Johnson Failed to Build Saigon Army

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP).—Gov. Ronald Reagan of California charged today that the Kennedy and Johnson administrations had failed to build up the South Vietnamese Army properly.

Gov. Reagan, who is on a short visit to London, was speaking in a recorded television interview with Robin Day on the BBC's current affairs program, "Day Time."

"I don't think the Kennedy and Johnson administrations really equipped the South Vietnamese the way they should have. They made them pretty low on the priority list," he said.

Mr. Day referred to President Nixon's recent speech on Vietnam and asked Gov. Reagan: "Doesn't it disturb you that America has now declared its intention to withdraw, admittedly gradually, even though the prospects of South Vietnam being able to survive and exist on its own are scarcely credible?"

He Disagrees

Mr. Reagan replied: "No, I don't agree. I thought the president really made it very plain that the withdrawal of our troops was not predicated on just our wanting to get out of the war; the withdrawal was predicated on the ability of South Vietnam to finally take over."

The California governor said this amounted to a return to the Eisenhower policy.

"Eisenhower's policy was always that America would furnish the technology, the support weapons, the logistics, and use the manpower of the country itself in wars of this kind. Now this is what's happening," he said.

Mr. Day reminded the governor of remarks he made two years ago in favor of an immediate escalation of the Vietnam war.

Gov. Reagan said the Republicans had criticized the conduct of the war at that time. He went on: "When you want to ask young men to fight and die for their country, I think you have a moral obligation to make that cause a cause that is worth the fighting and the dying, in other words is worth winning."

Asked what cause would be worth more American lives, he said: "I have yet to see one indication from the Soviet Union or from the Chinese Communists that they have withdrawn from the positions that they must eventually Sovietize, Communize, the entire world, and that they are willing to use force to bring that about."

Hanoi to Hold American Airmen Until War's End

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—American airmen shot down over North Vietnam will not be released until the war ends, a senior Hanoi official indicated Friday.

North Vietnamese Ambassador to Stockholm Nguyen Tho Chan said in an interview with a Stockholm newspaper that the question of the captive U.S. flyers would be solved "when a solution for the whole Vietnam problem is reached."

Mr. Chan, who is Hanoi's envoy in Moscow with accreditation to Sweden, said the airmen were criminals who had indiscriminately bombed and spread poison chemicals over North Vietnam. Therefore, they could not be treated according to the Geneva Convention for Prisoners of War, he said.

However, they were receiving good food, lodging and medical care, he added.

More than 500 U.S. airmen are believed to be prisoners in North Vietnam.

Two Men Arrested In Nixon Threats

MIAMI, Nov. 9 (UPI). — The Secret Service said Friday it had arrested two men in connection with threats on President Nixon's life, but agents said "there was no problem involving the direct security of the President."

The Secret Service said George Baker was arrested and charged with assaulting a federal officer. Agents said Mr. Baker was arrested in connection with a "veiled threat" against Mr. Nixon which occurred months earlier.

The announcement also said that on Nov. 4 John Baker was arrested and charged with threatening the life of the President on a warrant issued Oct. 22 in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The two Bakers are not related and the incidents were not related, the Secret Service said.

In Impending March on Capital

Congress Doves Are Unea About Violence in Protest

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP).—There is spreading concern among congressional "doves" that their Vietnam position may be hit on the rebound if there is major violence in this week's anti-war demonstrations.

Most of these apprehensions are being stated privately. There are even suspicions in the Senate and House that some administration officials would not mind seeing a degree of violence in Washington's streets if that could cast a cloud over all critics of U.S. policy.

A tempered concern that President Nixon's speech last Monday is "polarizing opinion" in the United States was expressed to the Senate by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine.

"The president's talk," he said, "revealed a distressing tendency—too often present in discussions of Vietnam—to divide the issues and the American people into two extremes."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said yesterday that the possibility of violence in the Nov. 15 anti-war march on Washington "is a source of worry" on Capitol Hill.

Sen. Mansfield said he would assess the general mood as "concern," rather than apprehension.

Delay in Hearings

Other congressional sources link this uneasiness about the impending anti-war demonstrations with the decision by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Wednesday to postpone a new round of public hearings on Vietnam.

But Sen. Mansfield said the two matters were unconnected. A "wait-and-see mood has developed" in the Senate in the wake of the president's speech, Sen. Mansfield agreed. But he attributed it to a feeling that "the president ought to be given a reasonable time to let the people think it over."

The attitude in the Senate, said Sen. Mansfield, is that there should be "a period of consideration, patience and compassion because of the situation in which the president finds himself."

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had favored public Vietnam hearings, but agreed instead to proceed first with closed hearings, starting with Secretary of State William P. Rogers on Nov. 18. Other sources said that, while the more hawkish committee members favored closed hearings, there was no really determined drive by the doves to insist on open hearings now.

It was learned that behind the scenes, the administration, including the president himself, has been re-urging what amounts to another moratorium on criticism of the president's Vietnam policy.

Seeing Small Groups

The president, it was reported, has been seeing small groups of congressmen, especially some doves on the Republican side, urging them to give him "the benefit of the doubt until the first of the year."

Said one senator, who was not called in, "It is very difficult not to accept a presidential request when it is put that way," but the net result is the "stifling of discussion."

There was no indication what developments the president was implying might occur by Jan. 1. Mr. Nixon is expected, about the end of this month, to announce a further slice of U.S. troop withdrawals from South Vietnam; the present schedule to recall 60,000 men runs out Dec. 15.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler cautioned newsmen yesterday against speculating about either future troop withdrawals or new developments in negotiations.

Discussion of these subjects by government sources other than the White House "will not be approved or authorized," said Mr. Ziegler.

The result of the behind-scenes hints, and the front-of-the-scenes

Campaign Set To Aid Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

the nation's 500,000 guardsmen take part in the Week of Unity.

He said he was acting because of "my grave concern that the moratorium activities might be misunderstood in North Vietnam. I am concerned that those Americans who seek a capitulatory solution are creating a feeling of comfort in Hanoi."

The 1.5-million-member VFW also devised a program for the week and called it "Operation Speakout." A packet of suggested speeches and other material contained a letter from Ray Gallagher, the VFW's commander-in-chief.

Edmund Dombrowski, the 38-year-old orthopedic surgeon who founded the Unity Committee, sounds a different note. The doctor told a reporter:

"The war moratorium is not the disease... All the other problems that face this nation . . . are symptoms of the disease and the disease is apathy, fear, suspicion and primarily lack of faith in one's fellow human beings and God."

Yorty, Wallace Visit Vietnam, Applaud Nixon's War Policy

By Harry Trimborn

SAIGON, Nov. 9.—Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles completed a two-day tour of a the Vietnam war zone yesterday just as George Wallace, the former Alabama governor, arrived here for the start of his own fact-finding war tour.

The two political mavericks expressed virtually identical views on the war. Both praised President Nixon's "Vietnamization" plan as the best way to achieve an honorable peace in Vietnam. Both accused U.S. anti-war protesters of providing comfort to Hanoi that could result only in prolonging the war.

Mr. Wallace, candidate of the American Independent party in the 1968 presidential election, was especially critical of what he called that small segment of the U.S. anti-war movement that has been calling for a Communist victory.

He'd Jail Them

First at an airport press conference and later in conversations with reporters outside his hotel room, Mr. Wallace said: "I think the Justice Department ought to stop folks who are parading in the streets with Viet Cong flags and pictures of Ho Chi Minh. I think they are guilty of treason and ought to be put in jail."

Although at one point the two men were only a few hundred feet from each other, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Yorty did not meet.

While Mr. Wallace was in his sixth-floor room at the Caravelle Hotel here, Mr. Yorty was the guest of honor at a cocktail party on the tenth floor.

Earlier, a fast-paced helicopter tour took him to a dozen provinces in the Mekong Delta, where he met with Vietnamese and U.S. civilian and military officials.

"I got a pretty good idea of what's happening in the delta," he said. "My overall impression is that the Communists are losing or have lost the war."

Mr. Wallace said he hoped to make his own tour of a battle area, before leaving for Singapore and other countries of Southeast Asia.

Asked for his current views on the war, Mr. Wallace reiterated the stand he took in the 1968 campaign:

"As I said then, if we can't have an honorable conclusion to this war by negotiation, then we ought to have a military conclusion."

But he said he thinks Mr. Nixon's approach appears to be the best method of reaching an "honorable" conclusion to the war.

© Los Angeles Times

Foes of W Set for Lar Rally to D

WASHINGTON, Nov. ters).—About a quarter o lion demonstrators are in Washington this week t the largest protest so far the war in Vietnam.

Neither the Nixon ad tion nor the anti-war c are predicting violence, b agree the ingredients f spread disorder are there.

The dissidents will Washington Thursday m banner of the New Mo Committee to End the Vietnam, a loose-knit gro prising militant activists as pacifist organizations.

The committee has stres violence and predicted th 3,000 to 6,000 voluntar marshals will be able to order with the police.

The Justice Departm nounced last week that it telligence reports that sev tant groups were plannin confrontations during a mass march on Saturday.

Permit Refused

Citing the fear of dist the Justice Department r permit for the march c sylvania Avenue or near th House where the committe it. Negotiations are un on an alternative route.

Dr. Benjamin Spock, a man of the march, charge day that the government ing to intimidate people fr ing to Washington by p violence.

The author of child ca said that leaders of on which the Justice Departm charged might foment had assured him there w none.

The New Mobe's protes President Nixon's Vietna will start on Thursday w hour "March Against Deat Arlington National Cemet the White House and Capitol.

Some 40,000 marchers wi two-abreast, carrying sig names of U.S. war dead. also bear several pine coff

On Thursday and Frid Vietnam Moratorium Co sponsors of last month's protest, will put on th demonstrations in Washin cluding speeches and rall Justice Department has a Thursday's and Friday's but is balking at Saturda march.

March at Nixon Reti

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., (Reuters).—About 350 a nam war demonstrators peaceful protest march yes President Nixon's Florida home.

But Mr. Nixon was 1 away at Grand Cay in th mas at the time.

WEATHE

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Rain
ANKARA	9	48	Fair
ATHENS	20	68	Very
BEIRUT	21	70	Part
BELGRADE	14	57	Very
BERLIN	10	50	Clou
BRUSSELS	9	48	Show
BUDAPEST	8	46	Very
CAIRO	25	77	Very
CASABLANCA	22	72	Clou
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Very
COSTA D' SOL	21	70	Sunr
DUBLIN	4	39	Show
EDINBURGH	4	39	Clou
FLORENCE	12	54	Over
FRANKFURT	9	48	Rain
GENEVA	10	50	Rain
HELSINKI	3	37	Rain
ISTANBUL	18	61	Clou
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Part
LISBON	17	63	Very
LONDON	10	50	Show
MADRID	7	45	Very
MILAN	9	48	Over
MONTREAL	8	46	Rain
MOSCOW	-3	28	Very
MUNICH	13	55	Very
NEW YORK	11	52	Clou
NICE	16	64	Clou
OSLO	3	37	Part
PARIS	13	55	Show
PRAGUE	10	50	Show
ROME	18	64	Rain
SOFIA	11	52	Very
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Show
TEL AVIV	23	73	Clou
TUNIS	23	73	Clou
VENICE	8	46	Over
VIENNA	9	48	Very
WARSAW	10	50	Very
WASHINGTON	12	54	Show
ZURICH	12	54	Very

American temperatures 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GM

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1776
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PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. Wed., Nov. 12, 8 p.m. (Velmalète-O.R.T.F.)
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Prokofieff: 3e concerto — 3e Symph. — Roméo et Juliette

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Doves Aim Aide to Block Payment
olence in Black-Hiring Contracts

By Murrey Marder

By Paul Delaney

...TON, Nov. 9 (NYT). ...ller General, Elmer ...rrying out his opposi... controversial "Phila... ...intends to block pay... first contractor who ...minority-quota hiring ...an for the Controller ...fice reported that Mr. ...l send letters Monday ...s of executive depart... ...men of congressional ...s committees and ...sted congressmen, in... ...m of his intention to ...y contractors who sign ...ents.

...lelphia plan, establish... ...mber by the Depart... ment of Labor, sets specific minority hiring quotas for all federally financed construction contracts. The first contract under the plan was awarded two weeks ago in Philadelphia.

Constitutional Objection

By law, the controller general pays the bills of the federal government and may refuse to make any payments he considers to be illegal. Mr. Staats said he would not honor contracts signed under the plan because he believes it is unconstitutional.

Justice Department officials said they could not recall when any controller general had refused to pay a federal bill because he raised constitutional objections to the obligation.

The assistant controller general, Robert F. Keller, said that Mr. Staats's action could cause a constitutional conflict. The unpaid contractor would probably sue the controller general. Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who favors the plan and disagrees with Mr. Staats's position, would be called on to defend the controller general.

The Philadelphia plan is also being threatened on two fronts in Congress. Its supporters report that opposing senators may try to attach a rider to the public works appropriation bill that would prevent the plan from being enforced.

Another effort is being made in the Senate Labor Committee, which is considering a provision that would make the Labor Department's contract-enforcement arm, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, a part of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Boston Plan Next

Meanwhile, the Labor Department is pressing ahead with the plan and has selected Boston as the next city where it will be applied. A spokesman said the plan would begin there next month.

Arthur A. Fletcher, assistant secretary of labor, acknowledged today that the department "is putting together a package for Boston." He would not say how soon it would be ready.

Mr. Fletcher said he was aware of the reports that the plan might be made ineffective by judicial or congressional action and was very concerned about them.

"I certainly hope no serious attempt is made to cut the plan, but I am very concerned about the reports," Mr. Fletcher declared. "We now have a meaningful way to end the 2-to-1 unemployment ratio blacks have had over whites since the Depression, a ratio that could go to 5 to 1 in the seventies."

The assistant secretary said that nine bids had been made in Philadelphia on the first construction project awarded under the plan, an addition to Children's Hospital. The $4 million contract was awarded to the Bristol Iron and Steel Company, of Tennessee.

Mr. Fletcher said the company had agreed to increase its minority work force in Philadelphia to 20 percent over a three-year period. He said there had been no protest over the stipulations from other contractors.

The conflict between Mr. Staats and the supporters of the Philadelphia plan began soon after it was first announced last summer. The controller general immediately charged that the plan violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by requiring racial quotas. The argument was rejected by Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz and Attorney General Mitchell.

However, Mr. Staats put them on notice then—and his letter Monday will reiterate that he believes the agreement violates the 1964 act, and thus all contracts under the plan should be considered void.

...of Times:
Foologists to
Sess Launch
Ral...

...KENNEDY, Fla., Nov. ... The U.S. Space Agen... star has been in the ... in recent months, ...d ten astrologists to ...ext Friday's blastoff ...s Conrad jr. (a Gemi... ...ard F. Gordon jr., (a ...nd Alan L. Bean (a ...

...officials claim the in... ...is not an attempt to ... the stars to Apollo... ...ntage, the fact is that ...rgazers say the horo... ...r all three astronauts ...mely appropriate dur... ...r scheduled ten-day ...nding flight.

...said it had invited ...esentatives from the ... Federation of Astro... ...ecause the group had ... that some of its ... see a launching.

...ronauts ...nounced for Moon

...KENNEDY, Fla., Nov. 9 ... five-man medical team ... the Apollo-12 astronauts ...and-a-half hours today ...ired them physically fit to ... for the moon on Friday. ...arles A. Berry, the as... ... chief physician, reported ...ee crewmen are in good ...condition. They are in ex...pirits and eager to fly." ...Comdrs. Charles Conrad ...ard F. Gordon jr. and ... Bean underwent the ex...physical as the countdown ... for man's second journey ... on the moon.

...ountdown was resumed at ...1400 GMT), ending a 31... ...lit-in hold that had been ...o provide the crew with ...l to save an estimated ...n weekend overtime pay. ...aturn-5 rocket is to be ... at 11:22 a.m. (1622 GMT) ...ith President Nixon slated ...e of the spectators. The ...unding is set for 0657 GMT ...

...ysical examination deter... ...hat the spacemen were ...or their ten-day flight and ...vided heart rate, respira... ... other data for in-flight ...-flight comparison. ...formation will be partic... ...important when Comdr. ...nd Comdr. Bean walk on ...'s Ocean of Storms Nov. 19 ...It will provide clues to ...e astronauts might be tir... ...e unfamiliar lunar gravity ...-sixth of that on earth. ...the astronauts explore on ...ce, doctors in the mission ...enter will monitor heart ...piration, oxygen consump... ...the temperature of the ...ng water as it enters and ...e circulation system. The ...l be an indirect measure... ...the amount of heat pro... ...the body.

...will spend about seven ...tside the lunar land... ...on two separate excur... ...he Apollo-11 astronauts ...ut two hours outside their ...raft last July.

Conrad and Comdr. Bean ...e more demanding tasks ... first crew. Working to... ...ney are to deploy a com... ...set of scientific instru... ...ring their first excursion. ...econd, they are to gather ...documented rock samples ...ey've landed close enough, ...e to walk 150 feet down a ...crater wall to retrieve ... an unmanned Surveyor ...t which softlanded on the ...o-and-a-half years ago.

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United Press International.

SPLAT!—A worker of the New York Telephone Co. scrambles an egg on the windshield of a company truck in midtown Manhattan during statewide wildcat strike.

New Orleans's Jim Garrison Re-Elected District Attorney

UPI.

Jim Garrison

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9 (AP).—District Attorney Jim Garrison, whose opponents charged that he was subjecting the city to ridicule because of his probe into President John F. Kennedy's assassination, won an overwhelming victory in the first Democratic primary yesterday in city-parish elections.

The victory practically assured the controversial district attorney of a third four-year term in this area where Republicans are scarce.

Returns showed Mr. Garrison polling a majority of 83,384. His three opponents had a combined total of 74,114, with 405 of 411 precincts reporting. Results of six precincts were still out because commissioners went home and took the results with them.

Sex Appeal

The jubilant Mr. Garrison, whom opposition candidates charged with making himself scarce during the campaign, was asked early today to what he attributed the victory and replied, "Maybe it's my sex appeal."

But Mr. Garrison's strongest challenger, Harry F. Connick, a former assistant U.S. attorney, attributed Mr. Garrison's victory to "a strong anti-federal-government feeling" in the South, including New Orleans.

"This Kennedy thing is still very much alive in the minds of the people," said Mr. Connick, who noted that Mr. Garrison polled heavily in Negro sections and other low-income areas of the city.

"It's just a guess on my part, but apparently they feel he should be re-elected because of his stand against the federal government," said Mr. Connick.

Mr. Garrison had attacked Mr. Connick for his role at the trial of retired New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw. Mr. Garrison cryptically charged that Mr. Connick was the federal government candidate against him. The government, Mr. Garrison charged, had done its best to suppress the Kennedy assassination probe but had failed.

Trailing in the district attorney's race were two former aides of Mr. Garrison, Charles Ward and Ross Scaccia, who attacked Mr. Garrison for his handling of the Kennedy probe.

Mr. Ward said Mr. Garrison had made New Orleans "the laughing stock of the United States" with the probe and prosecution of Mr. Shaw, which ended with Mr. Shaw's quick acquittal. Mr. Garrison had charged that Mr. Shaw conspired to murder President Kennedy.

Bias Charged To Alabama Youth Home

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP).—The Justice Department yesterday charged that overseers of an Alabama juvenile home "freely and excessively" administer corporal punishment to 440 Negro youngsters.

While the all-black facility "is administered as a penal institution for punishment," the department said, "two other state facilities for white juvenile offenders are administered as rehabilitative institutions."

The black institution, the Alabama Industrial School for Negro Children, is known as Mt. Meigs. In Montgomery, R.E. Belser, its board chairman, declined to comment on the Justice Department intervention. E. B. Holloway, the superintendent, was unavailable.

U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell said that the department made the charges in a motion based on the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

United States attorney Ira Dement filed the motion in federal court in Montgomery so the department can intervene on the side of five Negro youths who sued Mt. Meigs last Jan. 23.

Their private suit asserts a denial of equal protection of the law and a deprivation of liberty without due process of law.

The suit further charges that:

- Mt. Meigs employees beat inmates with fists, broom and mop handles and fan belts on the head, back and legs.
- Inmates are "coerced and driven by uneducated and sometimes illiterate overseers" and subjected at times to cruel and unusual punishment.
- Mt. Meigs is understaffed and overcrowded, with the 351 boys and 90 girls there receiving less support from the Alabama legislature than the 202 white youths confined in the Alabama Boys Industrial School in Birmingham.

The third facility is the State Training School for Girls at Chalkville. It has 79 white inmates and one black who allegedly receive rehabilitation services.

Study in Manhattan Store Finds 1 in 10 Is a Shoplifter

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—One out of ten customers secretly followed into a large Manhattan department store in a recent study stole something before leaving.

This was found by a consulting concern in a study during which customers were selected at random as they entered the store and were kept under surveillance during their entire visit.

The study—in which 27 out of 263 persons were observed stealing—was conducted by Saul D. Astor, president of a company that helps factories and stores to reduce thefts by employees. He said he was amazed by the results of the study.

"Because each store is different and each city is different, this study does not mean that one American in ten is a thief," said Dr. Lloyd E. Ohlin, a former associate director of the President's Crime Commission and now a professor of sociology at Harvard University. "But the number of shoplifters is far higher than I would have anticipated."

Charles Binder, executive vice-president of the National Retail Merchants Association, said that if further studies confirmed Mr. Astor's findings "retailers will have to direct even more attention to shoplifting prevention and control."

"There has been a general feeling among most of us that employee theft is much more important than shoplifting," a leading department store executive said. "This study raises questions about that assumption."

The executive indicated that total losses have been moving steadily higher in recent years and that this was especially serious in New York.

One large New York department store has reported that it loses as much as $50,000 a day to shoplifters, a figure that represents one-half of 1 percent of a day's sales. Some stores in Greenwich Village have reported losses of as much as 5 percent of a day's sales.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has said that, across the country, shoplifting increased 93 percent between 1960 and 1965.

The study also found:

- Not one of the 27 shoplifters observed by Mr. Astor's staff was apprehended by the store's clerks and detectives.
- Of the 195 women followed, 15.7 percent stole. Of the 68 men followed, 6.3 percent were observed stealing.
- Of the 72 Negroes followed, 12.5 percent stole something. Of the 191 whites, 9.4 percent stole.

Dr. Ohlin said that because Negroes on the average earned less than whites the higher incidence of shoplifting among Negroes was not surprising. "Another possible factor," he added, "is the feeling in the black community that they are being exploited by the white establishment."

Most of the 27 shoplifters observed stole only one item and the average retail value of the stolen goods was $8.37.

Private, 20, Convicted In '68 Riot at Fort Dix

FORT DIX, N.J., Nov. 9 (AP).—A six-officer panel found Pvt. Jeffrey Russel, 20, guilty Friday on charges of arson and participating in a riot at the Fort Dix stockade last June.

Sentencing will not be made until after the defense enters a plea for "extenuation and mitigation" in the case. Pvt. Russel's general court-martial was adjourned until tomorrow morning by the military judge, Col. Thomas J. Nichols.

Pvt. Russel faces a maximum sentence of 30 years in prison.

Bonn's First Satellite, 157 Lbs., Works Well

MUNICH, Nov. 9 (AP).—West Germany's first satellite, Azur, designed to study the earth's radiation belt, is functioning properly in its near-polar earth orbit, the Munich control center reported today.

The 157-pound craft was launched yesterday by a four-stage Scout rocket from the California desert in a cooperative program between West Germany and the United States.

Train Catches Fire In Simplon Tunnel

DOMODOSSOLA, Italy, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—A Milan-Geneva Trans Europe Express train caught fire in the 11-mile-long Simplon Tunnel yesterday. Two burning cars had to be detached on the spot.

No one was hurt but the track was blocked by the wreckage.

The fire broke out between the last and next-to-last cars of the express shortly after it had entered the tunnel. Crewmen and passengers unhooked the burning cars and the front part of the train continued safely to Brigue in Switzerland.

A Court Sentences 'King' LSD-Maker To a 3-Year Trip

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Augustus Owsley Stanley 3d, reputed millionaire king of LSD, was sentenced Friday to three years in prison.

Stanley, grandson of a former U.S. senator, was believed to be the giant among makers of LSD tablets in San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury in 1966 and 1967. The name "Owsley's" was widely used by salesmen to connote quality and even standards of dosage.

Stanley, 33, was arrested Dec. 21, 1967, in a raid on his plush home in Orinda. Federal narcotics agents said they found an LSD factory and ingredients sufficient for 700,000 tablets.

He was convicted in a non-jury trial by a U.S. district judge who gave him three consecutive one-year sentences for conspiracy, manufacture and possession of the drug.

Three co-defendants also were sentenced to three years in jail. They were Robert Massey, 31, William Spires, 26, and Robert Thomas, 31.

Tito Leaves Algeria

ALGIERS, Nov. 9 (AP).—President Tito of Yugoslavia left for Belgrade today after a four-day official visit to Algeria during which he talked with leaders and visited industrial and agricultural installations.

Schools Accused of Misuse Of Funds Granted for Poor

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Federal education funds earmarked for disadvantaged children have been misused, wasted or diverted from the poor in many areas throughout the nation, two private organizations charged yesterday.

The Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Washington research project of the Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy based their charge on a six-month study of the administration of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Since the act was passed in 1965, Congress has appropriated $4.3 billion under Title I for special assistance to school systems with high concentrations of low-income children. For the 1969 fiscal year, ending last June, the appropriation was $1.1 billion, about 41 percent of the amount authorized by the law.

A good portion of the money, the two organizations said in a 137-page report, has been "wasted, diverted or otherwise misused by state and local authorities." The report said the United States Office of Education, which administers the act, had been "reluctant and timid" in using its authority to demand proper use of the funds.

Throughout the nation, the administration of Title I monies has sparked controversy that has contributed to racial tensions and unrest in the inner cities.

"Many parents of poor children," the report said, "feel that Title I is only another promise unfulfilled, another law which is being violated daily in the most flagrant manner without fear of reprisal."

The controversy has been further heated by the debate over the success or failure of compensatory education, which is included under Title I funding. Spokesmen for the poor say that while some educators are challenging the effectiveness of compensatory education, the nation has never given it the necessary resources.

"Ultimately," the report said, "it is educationally deprived children who will be held accountable for the federal investment. All the tests and evaluations to determine the effectiveness of Title I will be administered to poor children, not to school administrators or to state and federal officials."

Of the 27,000 school districts in the nation, about 16,000 receive Title I money. In the 1968-69 school year, some nine million children participated in some way in the program.

Payments under Title I go to the state departments of education. School districts that have high concentrations of poor receive grants by submitting applications to the state. The state departments have final say on approving projects. The districts may use the money for a broad range of projects under standards established by the Office of Education.

The report charged that Title I money had not reached eligible children in many instances, had not been concentrated on those most in need, had purchased "hardware" at the expense of instructional programs and had not been used in a manner that involved parents and communities in carrying out Title I projects.

'Political Thicket'

The authors concluded that Title I "is caught in a political thicket" in which state education agencies defy federal standards and in which the Office of Education is reluctant to step in.

"A large part of the answer lies in the fact that the state departments of education are not yet equipped to administer a large program of aid to local school districts," the report said. "Even a state such as California, with a better than average record in administering Title I, finds difficulty in attempting to meet all of its obligations on a limited administrative budget."

U.S. Approves Moscow's Choice Of SALT Chief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has informed the United States that Vladimir S. Semenov, a deputy foreign minister, will lead the Soviet delegation in the preliminary strategic arms limitation talks scheduled to begin in Helsinki on Nov. 17.

State Department officials said yesterday that the United States was pleased with the appointment of Mr. Semenov, a tough but respected negotiator, because it is an indication that the Soviet Union is serious about the talks.

Mr. Semenov holds a diplomatic rank roughly equivalent to that of Gerard C. Smith, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who will head the American delegation that was named earlier.

Nixon Conference

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Nov. 9 (WP).—President Nixon began a conference with key advisers tonight that will fix the American strategy for the opening of arms limitation talks. The President conferred with three cabinet officers and his national security adviser aboard Air Force-1 as it flew to Washington.

The conference will be continued tomorrow at a National Security Council meeting in the Cabinet Room.

BOAC-BEA Merger Reportedly Proposed

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—A new airline merging the British Overseas Airways Corp. and British European Airways is to be proposed in a government White Paper soon, the Times reported yesterday.

Neither of the two state-run airlines would comment on the newspaper's report.

The Times said the policy document would recommend a new organization with two boards of working managers under managing directors. Finance, policy and appointments would be controlled by a new board under a single new chairman.

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Nixon Requests 1,000 More Air Traffic Men

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Nov. 9 (WP).—President Nixon asked Congress Friday to approve the hiring of 1,000 additional aid traffic controllers to help safeguard the nation's airways.

At the same time, he promised to propose appropriations for "new and expanded programs for airways facilities and airports so that we can begin to meet air transportation needs of the 1970s."

Air controllers have repeatedly clamored for additional help, arguing that they were overworked and understaffed. With the introduction soon of the jumbo jets capable of carrying several hundred passengers each, the losses in an air collision could be greater than ever.

Earlier this year, the President asked Congress to approve the employment of an additional 2,800 air controllers. Friday's request brings the requested increase to 3,800. Some 22,000 air traffic specialists, including trainees and supervisers, are now employed.

The president also prodded Congress to approve the user tax increases he recommended, calling for higher levies on passenger tickets, air freight and fuels used by general aviation.

Nixon Medical Check

GRAND CAY, Bahamas, Nov. 9 (UPI).—The Florida White House disclosed today that President Nixon will undergo his annual, two-hour medical examination at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington Monday, but stressed the chief executive is feeling "excellent."

Japan Police End 5-Month Student Sit-In

500 Radicals Routed From Honkaido U.

SAPPORO, Japan, Nov. 9 (UPI).—A force of some 3,000 Japanese policemen stormed Hokkaido University yesterday and routed 500 radical students who had blockaded its main buildings for almost five months.

The students hurled rocks and firebombs in fighting that raged four hours, injuring 30 policemen while 15 students were hurt and 26 arrested.

The students had blockaded the university on June 28 to back up demands for a larger voice in school administration. The protest movement, which had anti-government overtones, was national in scope and closed or partly closed almost one-third of Japan's 326 institutions of higher learning.

Police moved in at the request of Juro Horiuchi, the president of the 9,000-student university, who was apparently prompted by a law enacted last month giving the national government the right to take over any university closed for 12 months by student strikes. It appeared that Mr. Horiuchi wanted to avoid the threat of such a takeover.

Clash in Okinawa

NAHA, Okinawa, Nov. 9 (UPI).—A party of Japanese leftists clashed with police today during an attempt to land from a freighter without passports, the Kyodo news agency reported.

During the pitched battle, three of the 26 leftists evaded police cordons and slipped into hiding outside the port area. The others, including five girls, were arrested.

Leftist student organizations hope to organize demonstrations in Okinawa protesting Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's visit to Washington, beginning Nov. 17, to negotiate with President Nixon the return of the island to Japan.

China Frees 5 Japanese

HONG KONG, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Five Japanese merchants crossed the Chinese border into Hong Kong yesterday after two years' confinement in Communist China, a government spokesman announced.

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House Unit Urges End to Ban on Arms for India, Pakistan

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (NYT).—The House Foreign Affairs Committee urged the administration yesterday to take a second look at its policy ban on provision of "lethal material" to India and Pakistan.

"It may very well be in the national interest to consider selective shipments of military weapons and equipment to both countries," the committee said in formally reporting its $1.9 billion foreign aid authorization to the House.

The committee also urged that some way be found to provide Nationalist China with "our most modern fighter aircraft." It said the threat to that country from the Communist mainland would not wait for the development by the Defense Department of aircraft adapted to the requirements of Nationalist China as well as other countries, as much as it approved of that effort.

The United States cut off all aid to India and Pakistan in the wake of their 1964 border hostilities and military aid grants have not been resumed. After a year's hiatus, economic-development loans and technical-assistance grants resumed to both countries but at a lower level, reflecting reduced foreign-aid appropriations.

"The committee is of the opinion that U.S. policy not to provide lethal material to India and Pakistan has not worked as we had hoped, that it has caused those two countries to turn to the Communist world to obtain what they consider their legitimate defense needs, and that this policy should be reviewed," the report said.

The House panel said it was "concerned" at the amount of military equipment India and Pakistan were getting from the Soviet Union. It recalled testimony from Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that the Soviet Union would be the major supplier of arms to India in six or seven years if United States policy remained unchanged.

President Nixon requested $425 million for military assistance grants, including $50 million for rental of American bases in Spain. The committee cut this to $350 million, including the Spanish-bases item. Then it added $50 million extra for South Korea, not asked by the administration, for a total of $400 million.

The foreign-policy group took note in its report of past criticism of the military-aid program as contributing to military coups, as helping to maintain dictators in power and as retarding economic development by diverting resources of recipient countries to needless military defenses.

The committee took the position, however, that "as long as the Communists around the globe are stirring up revolt and revolution, as long as they support 'wars of national liberation,' there is no alternative to a limited military assistance program.

"Without military assistance, many less-developed countries would be vulnerable to overthrow by any well-armed, well-organized terrorist group."

Danube Traffic Again Passes Vienna Bridge

VIENNA, Nov. 9 (AP).—A two-and-half day closure of Danube River traffic enforced as a security precaution after cracks appeared on a bridge in Vienna was lifted today.

Experts were still investigating the cause of the cracks, which appeared Thursday night, a few hours after the bridge was opened in an official ceremony.

Bust-Trusting Judge Overrules Topless Ban

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Superior Court Judge Richard Schauer ruled in favor of topless dancing Friday, ruling a ban "invalid and unconstitutional."

Judge Schauer's decision came a bare three days before the Los Angeles County ordinance was to go into effect. He cited a Nov. 14 decision of the California Supreme Court which held that topless dancing per se was a form of expression protected by the First Amendment.

"The state supreme court decision," said Judge Schauer, "protects topless dancing unless obscene." The county ordinance declares it is a misdemeanor to dance bare-breasted and makes no mention of obscenity or lewdness.

Composer, Actor Among Winners Of Soviet Prizes

MOSCOW, Nov. 9 (AP).—Composer Boris Tchaikovsky and actor-director Oleg Yefremov were among winners of the 5,000 ruble ($5,550) Soviet State Prizes announced here.

Mr. Tchaikovsky's works are little known outside the Soviet Union. He is believed to be unrelated to the 19th-century Russian composer of the same name.

Mr. Yefremov is director of the popular Moscow Theater, Sovremennik (Contemporary), which is often criticized by the conservative establishment.

Thirty other state prizes also were announced. Many of the winners are well known here but not internationally.

Corrigan Dies; Director and Actor in Films

Gag Man, Script Writer Started Career in 1925

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 9 (AP).—Lloyd Corrigan, 69, a character actor in the movies who was also a successful writer and director, died Wednesday.

Mr. Corrigan had been in a convalescent home for several months before his death.

Mr. Corrigan got his first part in motion pictures from William de Mille in 1925 in "The Splendid Crime" with Bebe Daniels. Raymond Griffith, the comedian, then hired him as a gagman and Mr. Corrigan soon began writing scenarios for Paramount, which he did for seven years.

As a writer, Mr. Corrigan did the screenplays for five Griffith comedies, about a dozen Bebe Daniels pictures and three Clara Bow pictures, including "It," "Red Hair" and "Saturday Night Kid."

He wrote the first of the Fu Manchu mystery series, starring Anna May Wong, and wrote and directed the last of them.

In 1933, Mr. Corrigan appeared on Broadway in "Her Man of Wax" in the role of Napoleon.

He returned to Hollywood and wrote what was the first three-component process picture and directed "La Cucaracha," a popular color short. In 1936, he directed, in Technicolor, "Dancing Pirate," which despite demands of the script for outdoor action, was filmed entirely indoors with artificial lighting.

Mr. Corrigan appeared as a character actor in dozens of films.

United Press International

WIDE-OPEN BUG—This Volkswagen, feature recent Los Angeles auto show, has a body en of wrought-iron rods. Everything else is in place, the now superfluous air vents below the headli

David I. Karno

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (UPI).—David I. Karno, 63, copy editor for the Chicago Sun-Times and longtime correspondent in Europe, died yesterday.

Mr. Karno studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and joined the Paris bureau of the Chicago Tribune in 1931. He remained there until 1936 and then became a war correspondent in Spain. He joined the old Chicago Sun, a predecessor of the Sun-Times, in 1941.

He was awarded the Croix de Chevalier de l'Ordre National du Merite by the French government.

George F. Lockwood

PEMBROKE, Mass., Nov. 9 (AP).—George F. Lockwood, 40, lithographer and artist, died Friday of a heart attack.

Mr. Lockwood founded the Impressions Graphic Workshop in Boston in 1959 and printed editions of lithographs for leading printmakers of the United States, France and Japan and for the International Graphic Arts Society.

He was the illustrator and publisher of "Homage to Radon" and "Sixteen Poems in Verse and Wood." His paintings and prints were given one-man shows in Boston and in New York and have been exhibited in several museums, including New York's Museum of Modern Art and the Brooklyn Museum.

He taught art at Smith and at Amherst Colleges, the University of Florida, the Worcester Museum School, the Massachusetts College of Art and the Rhode Island School of Design.

Sen. Vincenzo Monaldi

NAPLES, Nov. 9 (AP).—Sen. Vincenzo Monaldi, 70, one of Italy's top physiology professors and former minister of health, died here after a long illness.

Sen. Monaldi rose to prominence as one of Italy's top specialists of tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. Concurrently he pursued a political career, serving as a Christian Democrat senator for 15 years after World War II. He served briefly as health minister in 1958 in Premier Amintore Fanfani's second government.

Ivory D. Watson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Funeral services were held yesterday for Ivory D. Watson, 56, a composer and member of the original Ink Spots quartet.

Mr. Watson, who wrote "If I Didn't Care," "I Love You for Sentimental Reasons," and "We'll Meet Again," died of a heart attack last Tuesday.

Philippine Troops On Alert for Vote

MANILA, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—The Philippine armed forces went on "red alert" today to quell possible violence during presidential elections on Tuesday after a campaign marred by bloodshed and acrimony. Red alert, the highest state of readiness in the armed forces, is imposed as a normal precaution during elections.

Troops and marines patrolled five provinces and 72 towns placed under virtual military control by the Philippine commission on elections after clashes between supporters of rival politicians.

President Ferdinand Marcos, 52, and Sen. Serico Osmena, 53, are contesting the top post in the elections, which will also fill the vice-presidency, eight Senate seats and 110 seats in the House of Representatives. Mr. Marcos is widely favored to win a new four-year mandate.

U. S. military authorities have ordered servicemen confined to barracks until after the elections.

'Crystal Night' Swastikas

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—West Berlin police discovered swastikas daubed on private cars last night—the anniversary of Hitler's first nation-wide attack on the Jews and their property on "Crystal Night" in 1938.

His Latin-America Findings

Rockefeller's Report War There May Be More Cast

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's long-secret report to President Nixon warned that a wave of nationalism, Marxism and anti-Americanism sweeping Latin America could produce more Fidel Castros.

Portraying a dangerously worsening economic, social and political situation in Latin America, Gov. Rockefeller said that the United States had allowed "the special relationship with the other nations of the Western Hemisphere to deteriorate badly."

"At the moment," Gov. Rockefeller said, "there is only one Castro among the 26 nations of the hemisphere; there can well be more in the future. And a Castro on the mainland, supported militarily and economically by the Communist world, would present the gravest kind of threat to the security of the Western Hemisphere and pose an extremely difficult problem for the United States."

Based on the findings from his three trips to 20 Latin-American nations on President Nixon's behalf last spring and summer, Gov. Rockefeller's report offered a series of ground-breaking policy recommendations.

Concessions Urged

His proposals include major trade and tariff concessions to the hemisphere, a complete reorganization of the policy-making apparatus in Washington, and the supply of arms and equipment to the hemisphere's governments for use against subversion.

The governor called for a "partnership" with Latin America which, he said, must include patience and understanding even if new acts of anti-Americanism occurred.

Gov. Rockefeller's report was completed last Aug. 30, but was kept secret while Mr. Nixon prepared his Latin-American policy speech, delivered here on Oct. 31. The President's address lacked the sense of urgency of the Rockefeller report, but essentially espoused the report's philosophy of a new partnership in the hemisphere.

The White House had planned to make public the 137-page Rockefeller report tomorrow and the governor was scheduled to be on hand to explain it further to newsmen, some of whom had been given advance copies under conditions barring premature publication.

However, the Miami Herald published a full account of the report last night. Its editors declined to specify how they had obtained the report.

Gov. Rockefeller and his 25 advisers described the present situation in Latin America as a "crossroads," stressing that "the question of whether systems of freedom with order and justice will survive and prosper is no longer rhetorical: it is a reality."

The report, titled "Quality of Life in the Americas," concluded that "the pace and intensity of change, imposed by rampant inflation, urban violence, grinding poverty, embittering injustice and flaming nationalism," have led the hemisphere to this "crossroads."

He suggested that under those conditions the emergence of Communist regimes modeled after Cuba under Mr. Castro was a distinct possibility.

No such pessimistic prediction had been publicly made by an authoritative U.S. observer of the Latin American scene since 1961 when, partly in response to the pressures resulting from the appearance of the Castro regime, the United States began the Alliance for Progress program of aid and reforms.

But, Gov. Rockefeller said, "rising frustrations throughout the Western Hemisphere over poverty and political instability have led increasing numbers of people to pick the United States as a scapegoat and to seek out Marxist solutions to their socio-economic problems."

Gov. Rockefeller, who found that Latin Americans believed that the United States no longer about them, met with con violence as he and his surveyed the 20 countries visits between last May a

The governor foresaw hemispheric developments next few years:

- Rising frustration w pace of development, intens industrialization, urbanizat population growth.
- Political and social in
- An increased tendency to authoritarian or radic tions.
- More military take-o governments for the pur guiding social and econon gress.
- The growth of nati across the spectrum of groupings, which will oft expression in terms of indep from U.S. influence.

Gov. Rockefeller's repor for special attention to t role" of the military ir America, emphasizing that of impatience with "corrup efficiency and a stagnant order," the military regim to adapt their authoritaria tion to "goals of social a nomic progress."

But, he said, this poses and dilemmas" as "autho governments, bent on rapid have an intrinsic ideologica liability and a vulnerability treme nationalism."

"They can go in almo doctrinal direction," Gov. feller said.

He insisted that U.S. dip recognition of military must not be regarded as judgment of their charact he advocated the mainten ties under all conditions.

Gen. Rockefeller said th military missions in Latin should be abolished and with security and police

The governor offered principal remedy for the sphere's ills an effort by the States to demonstrate thro own example at home th mocracy is a viable system a solutions can be found problems of the new age.

More specifically, he p steps that would make A economic assistance more tive and encourage exports Latin countries to help the region's development.

Gov. Rockefeller propose the United States and oth dustrialized countries n with the Inter-American C tee for the Alliance for P for the refinancing of th foreign debt of the Latin A states.

He urged the suspens modification of legislation off economic aid to Latin A when U.S. property is natio without compensation, Ar fishing vessels operating licenses are seized, or sophi weapons are purchased abro said that the United States sell necessary armaments t America.

Gov. Rockefeller propos what would be a major dep from traditional policy, th United States revise its tar quota practices to favor America's export commoditi industrial products. He sai the entire U.S. sugar which is to be redistributed should be assigned to the sphere.

He insisted that considera special interests of American nesses in Latin America no be given priority in formulat aid policy.

U.S. Envoys to Meet

ROME, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Richardson, United States secretary of state, arrived h air today from London to j over a meeting tomorrow the U. S. ambassadors in E The meeting is to last Wednesday.

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When visiting the SALON DE LA BOUTIQUE DES HALLES in Paris from November 8th to 13th, 1969 see PAVILLON 12 STAND J.3. exhibited by PEDRO ROVIRA

rols Set egime for h Artists

o Be Bypassed Government

Nov. 9 (UPI).—The r Minister, Miloslav announced measures under direct govern-, apparently to end of cultural unions olicy, the newspaper reported yesterday. a conservative who ministry from liberal ska in July, informed roup of artists on the riday.

al unions have pro- ship and boycotted So- lays and music since asion.

k, according to Rude ed the following meas-

inistry will cooperate artists, bypassing the is step would make the ly formal bodies with- l power to influence cy.

nd economic measures, d not disclose in detail. away the unions' au- decide what contacts ake with foreign coun- ministry apparently the boycott of culture ve Communist countries pated in the invasion. ministry supervision of union funds. This step ve unions of their abil- ort artists out of favor gime.

o intervention" in pub- his could prevent on ad- , rather than censor- ds, the publication of ical of current party hose written by liberals. not tolerate that we books and dictionaries e same time have the et full of shoddy prod- de Pravo quoted Mr. saying.

asures will presumably to the Czech areas of and Moravia, since Mr. ministerial jurisdiction extent to Slovakia.

, the 57 artists who sign- ement issued after their ith Mr. Bruzek called for wide meeting of artistic to decide on future cul- cy for Czechoslovakia.

United Press International.

CEREMONIAL START—The new lord mayor of London, Sir Ian Bowater, waves to the crowd as he leaves Guildhall for the traditional parade through the streets.

Major Tax-Reform Program Is Proposed for Canada

By Edward Cowan

OTTAWA, Nov. 9 (NYT).—The Canadian government unveiled a comprehensive tax-reform program Friday that includes a major thrust at "expense-account living" more restrictive depletion allowances for the oil industry, and the introduction of capital-gains taxes.

Taxes would be reduced for persons in lower income brackets and would go up for those who make more than $3,400 if single or $9,100 if married. The Canadian dollar is worth 92.5 U.S. cents.

About 750,000 persons would be dropped from the tax rolls altogether. Taxes would go up for 3 million taxpayers, down for 3.1 million and be unchanged for 820,000.

Tax concessions for the mining industry would be modified. Closely held corporations, as distinct from those with many stockholders, would be taxed more heavily.

Investor Inducement

One expected effect of the changes, said Edgar J. Benson, the Finance Minister, would be to induce Canadian investors to shift from American to Canadian stocks.

The overall aim of the program is not to raise more revenue but, said Mr. Benson, "to make the tax system more equitable." He said that Jan. 1, 1971, was his target for putting the new program into effect.

One of the provisions of the program that is likely to be the most hotly disputed is the plan to prohibit deductions by companies and individuals for attending conventions and for business entertainment, including hunting lodges, yachts, airplanes and club dues.

The ability-to-pay theory is violated by Canada's present failure to tax profits on stocks, real estate and other capital assets, a 96-page white paper declared.

Capital Gains

The capital-gains proposal that would affect the largest number of Canadians would subject half the profits on stocks in widely held Canadian corporations to ordinary income taxes. "Widely held" means listed on a stock exchange or traded over the counter.

Bonds and real estate (but generally not owner-occupied houses) would be fully taxable as ordinary income. Gains on shares in closely held corporations would also be fully taxable.

Strikes Shut Italy Restaurants But Building Workers Settle

ROME, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Restaurant workers in most of Italy today declared a 24-hour strike for the second consecutive Sunday. The strike, however, did not affect Rome, where catering workers planned to strike next Friday.

In Turin, many restaurants and bars were closed for the entire weekend as the result of a 48-hour catering strike. Workers in the sector announced another nationwide restaurant strike for next Saturday in their campaign to win higher wages and shorter working hours.

The stoppage was one among many scheduled for next week.

Italy has been hit by a wave of strikes which began early in September. By the end of the year, nearly 50 labor contracts will have expired. At present, 15 contracts affecting about four million workers await renewal.

Strike Settled

The first breakthrough in a deadlock between workers and management came yesterday when building workers won a 12 percent wage increase and an eventual reduction in their working hours from 43 to 40 a week.

Other major strikes were scheduled by metal workers, who battled police in Milan and Turin Friday, and bank workers, who scheduled several partial walkouts during the week.

Meanwhile, the three major Italian labor confederations have called a nation-wide general strike for Nov. 19. The strike, to press demands for low-rent housing, applies to almost all of Italy's 19.1 million-person labor force, but observers doubted it would be fully effective. Millions ignored a similar general strike over pensions last February.

Government to Mediate

ROME, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—The Italian government will make its first direct attempt tomorrow to mediate between trade unions and employers after over two months of labor unrest.

Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin is to meet representatives of both sides from the engineering and metal industry, which has been badly disrupted.

Negotiations for a new collective contract affecting 1.2 million metal workers broke down again last week, and the prospects for agreement remain bleak.

The unions have reacted with coolness to the minister's mediation bid and have given it little chance of success.

Strike in Genoa For Right to Work

GENOA, Nov. 9 (UPI).—More than 100 employees of a Genoa shipping company struck yesterday—for the right not to strike.

A spokesman said the employees were angered by insults and threats they received Friday when more than 500 workers struck.

"We believe we have the right to continue working," he said. "We want the company and our colleagues to recognize our right to remain at our posts."

Italian Christian Democrats Compromise on Party Chief

ROME, Nov. 9 (AP).—Arnaldo Forlani, a 43-year-old journalist and attorney, today was elected secretary of Italy's ruling Christian Democratic party in a move intended to avert a government crisis.

The election of Mr. Forlani was meant to restore unity to the faction-torn party and bring it into line behind the all-Christian Democratic minority government of Premier Mariano Rumor, shaken by labor strife and rioting.

Mr. Forlani will also try to talk the Socialists and Republicans back into a center-left coalition with the Christian Democrats, which would enjoy a solid parliamentary majority.

The new secretary was a compromise candidate, acceptable to all three of the big leaders of the party—Mr. Rumor, Foreign Minister Aldo Moro and Senate President Amintore Fanfani—who have been involved in a power struggle for years.

Mr. Forlani is Mr. Fanfani's No. 1 aide and a personal friend. He succeeds Flaminio Piccoli, who resigned last week when Mr. Rumor's faction split in a conflict between the premier and Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo.

Mr. Piccoli, a close collaborator of Mr. Rumor, almost started a crisis within party ranks with his resignation. But the leaders of all eight Christian Democratic factions decided to set aside personal rivalries and to seek a candidate who could restore some political stability to the country.

The election came at the end of four days of meeting by the party's national council. The vote was 157 for and 13 blank ballots.

During the national council meeting, Mr. Rumor had reportedly said he would resign should Mr. Forlani's candidature be rejected. It was now expected the Rumor government would stay in office until spring, when the country will go to the polls for regional and municipal elections.

dy Reaffirms Stalin Permitted zis to Crush Warsaw Uprising

SHINGTON, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—A study of the Warsaw of August 1944, released by the Senate subcommittee on l Security, today charged that Stalin deliberately permitted ds to crush the Poles because the Polish home army was mmunist.

Thomas J. Dodd, vice-chairman of the subcommittee, he Soviet inaction "one of the crassest betrayals in history." ed that the study be published in the interest of historical y and as a tribute to the scores of thousands of Poles who and died and were so cruelly betrayed.

study was carried out by Miss Irene Lazutin, foreign affairs in the Library of Congress.

Dodd, in an introduction, contrasted the facts as set forth study with the version of the Warsaw events put out by the Communist regime this year to mark the 25th anniversary uprising. He said:

was an anniversary which the Polish Communist govern- ould not ignore because they would convict themselves in s of their people if they failed to pay homage to it. But tement which they issued turned out to be a despicable n of pretended tribute and of historical falsification intend- onceal the real role played by the Soviet Union and its uislings in the battle of Warsaw."

tish Police Battle 2,000 ntesting S. African Team

N, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Two anti-apartheid demon- attled for half an hour than 1,000 police yester- le a rugby stadium where African Springbok team nglish squad.

persons were injured, in- o policemen. Nine arrests rted.

astrators led by girls ing "Forward, forward" through a police cordon beaten back by a second line of police before they could storm into the stadium.

Demonstrators hit police with placards and one protester threw a flour bomb. Police helmets were rolling in the street among the debris of smashed banners and poles.

The demonstrators retreated down a side street to a recreation area after 30 minutes of fighting.

The demonstrators—mostly students but also including young children and a vicar—had gathered outside the stadium to protest the appearance of the Springbok team. The South African team has been the target of a series of protests since arriving here last week.

The marchers gathered near the stadium after a peaceful march through the city of Leicester in central England. The fighting began when the chanting, banner-waving crowd refused a police order to move into a recreation area.

Police with dogs were stationed on top of the stadium five hours before the opening of the game, between the Springboks and the Midland Counties East squad. The Springboks won, 11-9.

Today, Britain's Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe told an anti-apartheid rally in London's Trafalgar Square that he was against the Springboks' tour.

Mr. Thorpe told his cheering supporters: "I hope this is the last time that a team that is racially segregated and racially selected comes to this country."

nard Decries rtheid Laws

NESBURG, Nov. 9 (NYT).— n Barnard, the heart surgeon, yesterday re- attack on South Africa's icies.

nard was replying to a interview in Afrikaner newspapers that attack- r a speech he had made ssmen here last month. advised him to "steer politics."

right do we have in South say this person is a first- en and that person is a ss citizen?" asked Dr. "What right do we have Japanese is white and a colored? On what basis cide these things?"

Paris Gangsters And Police Both Seek Murderer

PARIS, Nov. 9 (AP).—Police and the French underworld competed in a grim manhunt in Paris today, each seeking to execute their form of justice on a double murderer who raped the daughter of a former leading gangland figure.

The man being sought was identified by police as Christian Jubin, 28, who came to Paris from Toulon years ago and fell in with gangsters. He has a long criminal record, and is accused of heading a gang that has committed 13 holdups in the Paris area since last July.

Early Wednesday morning, police said, he walked into a small but plush Montmartre bar run by a woman friend of Jo Attia, once a lieutenant of the late Pierre Loutrel, a gangster known as "Pierrot le Fou." Without a word, Jubin shot dead the barmaid and her boyfriend, police said.

Then at gunpoint he forced Attia's 26-year-old daughter, Nicole, to go to his nearby apartment and submit to him, releasing her about two hours later before taking flight.

Several weapons were found in his apartment, but police believe he is still armed and doubly dangerous, knowing that the underworld and the police are against him.

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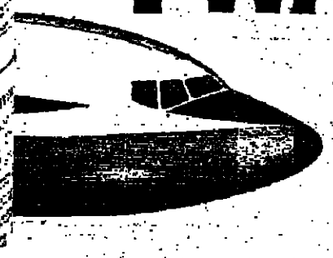

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Page 6 PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1969

APOLLO-12

NASA Hopes Trip Will Prove Man's Capabilities in Space

By Earl Ubell

NEW YORK.—Apollo-12, set to send another three men to the moon Friday, will give the National Aeronautics and Space Administration its first chance to prove that men with machines, rather than machinery alone, can explore space and that men have a role beyond piloting and beyond generating glory and poetry. For all its stunning engineering success, Apollo-11 failed to prove that primary space theorem; nor did Mercury or Gemini prove it.

In the eyes of many scientists neither Neil A. Armstrong nor Col. Edwin E. Aldrin jr. employed his eyes, hands or wits as a human explorer to add significant information to that collected by the instruments of Apollo-11. Ironically, two days before they arrived at Tranquillity Base on July 20 or had laid a gloved hand on a single lunar rock, a Chicago scientist, who had never seen so much as a pinch of moondust, predicted accurately the chemical composition of the moonstuff the men were yet to bring back.

Dr. Anthony Turkevich, of the University of Chicago, accomplished the analysis with data received from an instrument aboard Surveyor-5 which preceded Apollo-11 into the Sea of Tranquillity by almost two years. The public—and NASA—largely overlooked his report in the sensation of the landing and in the torrent of "findings" flowing from Houston.

Is Man Effective?

Yet the Turkevich feat focuses exactly on the issue: Can man, hemmed in as he is by the constraints of hostile space, multiply the effectiveness of instruments beyond the costs and risks of sending the human body along?

Comdr. Charles Conrad jr., and Lt. Comdr. Alan L. Bean, the two Apollo-12 pilots who will walk the moon on Nov. 19, could answer that question. Their success as explorers could justify substantial manned reconnaissance of the solar system with Mars as the next target after the moon.

While the Apollo-11 astronauts had planned a rigorous geological—one should say selenological—exploration, time ran out on them and they merely grabbed the stuff and ran. And television-sighted robots, guided from earth, could have as easily set out the three simple instruments: the seismometer, the laser reflector and the solar wind trap. The astronauts proved they could work but did not prove they could explore.

For Apollo-12, however, robots would have a hard time duplicating the planned human input, that is, if the astronauts can carry out the mission. First, they are going to try to make a pinpoint landing rather than overshoot, as Apollo-11 did. A precise landing will take them within 1,120 feet of Surveyor-3 which landed in the Ocean of Storms in April, 1967. Such a landing would be difficult to achieve by remote control.

Second, they will leave their lunar lander to walk on the moon twice, for 3 hours 30 minutes each time, during a total stay on the surface of 31 hours 30 minutes, which could be extended for 8 hours.

In those seven hours outside the spacecraft, the men will erect a fixed color television camera, set out instruments for seven major experiments, carry out a rigorous selenological survey, walk over to Surveyor-3 standing in a crater to survey the craft and area, and finally remove chunks of Surveyor for examination on earth.

Avoiding Infirmities

Much of Apollo-12's experiments will avoid the infirmities of those of Apollo-11. Apollo-11's earthquake meter suffered from being only 75 feet away from the lunar lander. As the craft settled and burped gasses, it created false tremors even after the astronauts had returned to earth. Even so, the instrument picked up at least one real tremor that some scientists believe is volcanic in origin.

The Apollo-12 seismometer will be placed 300 feet from the lander and will wear a plastic tarpaulin to protect it from dust and temperature extremes. Two atomic powered heaters will warm it during the ultracold lunar night. A central radio station ten feet away will send the data back to earth. Scientists hope it will live for a year.

The radio transmitter, powered by a nuclear electric generator, will send back data from five other instruments. Two will measure lunar magnetism and atmosphere, both believed to be close to zero. Two more will detect lunar dust and charged atoms near the surface. A fifth will determine the velocities of atoms arriving from the sun.

As they did on Apollo-11, the astronauts will erect an aluminum banner to capture solar wind particles. After leaving it exposed for 17 hours, they will take it back to earth for analysis.

In principle, all these instruments could be established on the lunar surface without men. Indeed, an advanced Surveyor-type craft could even collect rocks and bring them back to earth just as the Apollo-11 men did. But a robot, even with guidance from earth, could not easily do a geological survey.

To do a survey, the Apollo-12 astronauts will walk up to 3,000 feet away from the lunar lander, scan the area carefully, select "interesting" formations, map the position, photograph it and collect appropriate samples.

Reconnaissance Test

The second test for the Apollo-12 men will be the Surveyor reconnaissance. The men plan to descend one at a time down the 15-degree slope of the crater in which Surveyor sits. They will photograph the craft and the surrounding area for comparison with the TV pictures sent back by Surveyor two-and-a-half years ago to see if anything has moved. Then they will remove sections of the machine, including the TV camera, for analysis on earth.

Both tasks—the general survey and the Surveyor encounter—require eyes, legs, hands and wits. In this respect, Dr. Eugene Shoemaker, of the California Institute of Technology, who has been a principal selenological investigator for Apollo, sees Apollo-12 as critical for future planning.

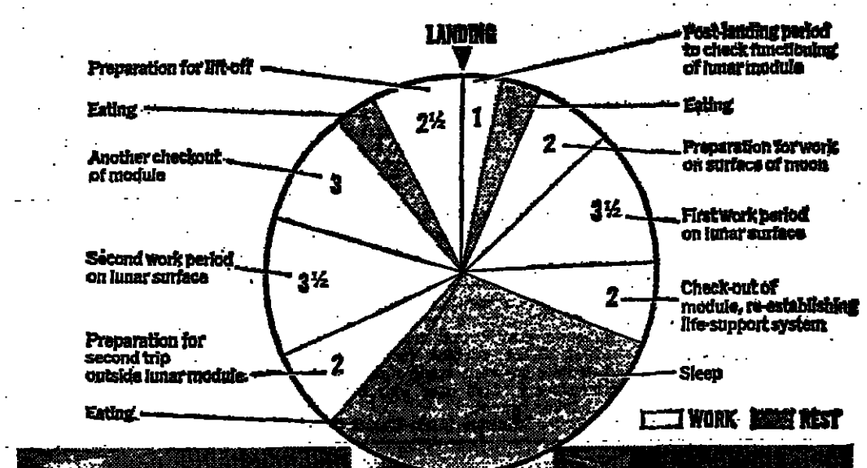
"Up to now," he said in a telephone interview last week, "we have not demonstrated that man has a use in space because Apollo was primarily an engineering project designed only to get a man to the moon and not to get an explorer to the moon. It's obvious. There is no room for a passenger. It was designed to require full-time pilots and you cannot be a full-time pilot and a full-time scientist.

"Therefore, if you are really going to make space exploration with men pay off, you need a full-time scientist who has spent his life learning to make geological explorations. NASA should spend the next decade learning to use man in space exploration."

Presumably, Apollo-12 is the first lesson in that learning experience.

Mr. Ubell is science editor of WCBS-TV, New York, and former science editor of The New York Herald Tribune.

How the Apollo 12 astronauts will spend their 31½ hours on the surface of the moon.



AP-NYT

PRACTICING—Apollo-12 astronauts Charles (Pete) Conrad (left) and Alan Bean rehearsing moonwalk at Cape Kennedy, using tongs to pick up rocks. Above is an hourly timetable for the astronauts' stay on the moon after Nov. 19 landing.

THE WHITE HOUSE

A Key Man in the Nixon Power Structur

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON (WP).—The jockeying for influence and authority on the White House staff is over, at least for now, and neither the conservatives nor the liberals have won. The winner is a Seattle lawyer of virtually unknown views who has never written a book or lobbied a senator, who never worked a day in Washington before Jan. 20, and whose only previous public job was as a summertime postal worker in Santa Monica, Calif., in 1942.

John D. Ehrlichman, a baldish chunky man of 44, is the man. President Nixon named him this week to be the assistant to the president for domestic affairs.

According to the official announcement, Mr. Ehrlichman "will advise the president on domestic policy and be responsible for White House operations in all substantive matters concerning domestic affairs." That is great power in anybody's book.

A Polite Struggle

The struggle, by Washington standards, was polite and puny. This week's announcement legitimatized a situation which had been obvious in fact for several months.

To a large degree, the die was cast in August of 1968 at Mission Bay, Calif., when the politicians and the issues men of the pre-convention Nixon drive suddenly discovered that the coordinators and technicians were in control. These included Mr. Ehrlichman and H.R. (Bob) Haldeman, the Los Angeles advertising executive who is now White House staff chief for administrative matters.

Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman attended the University of Southern California at the same time and have been friends ever since. Mr. Haldeman was campaign manager for Mr. Ehrlichman's wife, Jeanne, in her unsuccessful bid to be student body vice-president.

Mr. Haldeman originally contacted President Nixon through an ex-secretary of Mr. Ehrlichman who had gone to work in the Nixon office. Later Mr. Haldeman brought Mr. Ehrlichman into the Nixon camp. After the 1960 defeat, Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Nixon became closer friends. They discovered they saw eye-to-eye on many things.

It is characteristic of Mr. Nixon that he has chosen as his chief domestic aide the man he previously named to be counsel to the president. He thinks of himself as a lawyer—"counsel for all the people," he called the presidency once—and it is natural for him to turn to his own lawyer for advice and help.

As an alert and intelligent man, Mr. Ehrlichman has some views of his own, gleaned in part from time he spent as a land-use lawyer in Seattle and from his convictions as a Christian Scientist (a religious preference he shares with Mr. Haldeman and at least others in the White House.

AP.

John D. Ehrlichman

Mr. Ehrlichman says he has "a bias" tow conservation and toward the problems people of the inner cities. He does not pect these views to affect his lawyer-like fu tion of obtaining all the facts and the ass ments to lay before the president.

He will have abundant opportunity to this concept. The establishment of a sh White House affairs staff under Mr. Ehrl man coincides with the opening of a new ph of presidential policymaking. The Nixon ref programs—for welfare, the post office, fede state relations and other areas—have been mulated. Now the construction of a n active domestic program—to do things n than to fix things—is seen ahead. The progr will be outlined in the state of the union m sage next January.

During a chat with Mr. Nixon about future of the domestic program on July 21, Ehrlichman copied down amid his usual doo a remark of his boss that appealed to him. was later hand-printed in big letters, sig by the president and hung on the office v facing Mr. Ehrlichman's desk.

"Let us not fall into the dreary rut of managing chaos a little better. Let us use great power of this place to do something the nation," it says. Few men in this tc have a better opportunity now to make a stance of this sentiment.

SUPREME COURT

Nixon May Lose Haynsworth Battle

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—During the past ten days, the following incidents have cast a subtly shifting light on one of the most delicate political problems that now faces the Nixon administration:

● A White House official, very much in a position to know, acknowledged for the first time that there might not be enough favorable votes in the Senate to confirm Clement F. Haynsworth for the Supreme Court.

● Another White House aide predicted confidently that President Nixon would nominate another Southerner if Judge Haynsworth failed to make it—without pausing to question the premise at all.

● A solidly conservative Republican senator, party-loyal and unlikely to take any philosophical exception to Judge Haynsworth, came out against him on the ground that the South Carolinean had demonstrated "carelessness" toward the code of judicial ethics.

● The Republican leader of the House of Representatives suggested that impeachment proceedings might be brought against Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas for failure to observe ethical standards if Judge Haynsworth was denied confirmation by application of such standards.

The two White House men are cloaked with the anonymity that reporters often grant in exchange for something other than the pure party line. The senator is Jack Miller of Iowa, as unlikely a rebel against any effort to counterbalance liberalism on the court as could be imagined. The House leader was Rep. Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, who conceded he had discussed the idea with a White House official who is organizing the pro-Haynsworth effort.

UPI.

Clement F. Haynsworth

Victory Uncertain

None of these were major events, but together they reflected the growing conviction on Capitol Hill that the president is locked in a contest he may not win—at least, if the White House definition of winning really requires the confirmation of Judge Haynsworth. There is no question that Mr. Nixon's first choice would be Senate approval of his Supreme Court nominee, by a single vote if that is the best that can be done. But there is a growing belief that the Nixon political strategists feel they can win even in losing.

The theory goes that the Haynsworth nomination was merely one of a series of ceremonial offerings to the South, put forward in order to persuade politicians and voters there that the Republican party and not George C. Wallace is their true friend.

The fact that the Senate, obviously uncontrolled by President Nixon, may see fit to reject the nominee does not necessarily, again according to this reasoning, reduce the political value of the nomination for the administration. To some extent, it would only prove what odds Mr. Nixon braved in going down the line for Cle Haynsworth.

As the schedule for S consideration of the nomin comes closer and clearer, pressures have mounted. debate is now scheduled to Wednesday or Thursday, a vote likely a little less a week later.

For a prime example o pressure, take Sen. Jame Pearson, a Republican wh forever raising doubts in minds of his Kansas constit by such untoward action supporting Nelson Rocke for president and voting ag the anti-ballistic missile tem.

Sen. Pearson, by the available evidence, want vote against the Haynsw nomination and until this w end had firmly planned to, then word spread that his nior Republican colleague Kansas, Bob Dole, would nounce his support of J Haynsworth well in advanc any vote; this just tight the political vise on Sen. P son.

Other Republican sen with doubts about Judge Ha worth have been getting minders, too. Letters and phone calls from major c paign contributors back in state, urging them to vote confirmation. Calls from cal officers. Hot-line messages Republican state chairmen. few of these have happene accident, most were openly spired by the White House.

There seems to be almost way left to avoid the ultim confrontation on the Ha worth question. Any last ch to shuffle the nomination in hind tax reform on the Se calendar, perchance to laps year's end, has appare passed; the president has altered his refusal to withd the nomination even if Ju Haynsworth should ask him

All this in the face of S ate headcounts that sho over 50 votes either fir against confirmation or lear in that direction and some genuinely undecided memi unable to change the ver even if all of them were c vinced by the administrat Some Nixon lieutenants c tinued doggedly to predict t there would be no more th 42 or 45 votes cast against president's nominee. Sen. Jar O. Eastland of Mississi chairman of the Judiciary Co mittee that approved the no nation by a three-vote marg echoed this view for the p Haynsworth Democrats.

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NATO

Warsaw Pact Bid Causes Shift in Gears

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS (NYT).—The North Atlantic Alliance is in the unusual position of a defendant not sure whether the prosecutor has been warned that he has fell designs on his facility or merely to exercise her hand.

The prosecutor is NATO, under American leadership, has striven to keep Western Europe to a United Communist military organization. Now the alliance is ready to shift gears and deal with the constructive suggestion made by the Warsaw Pact that they meet and discuss means to relax the tension in Europe.

The Warsaw Pact powers—the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and East Germany—after a meeting in Prague, renewed a proposal to NATO members and neutral states for an all-European security conference to be held in Helsinki in the first half of 1970.

The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact powers propose two issues for the agenda: a guarantee of European security and renunciation of the use of force or the threatened use of force in relations among European states, and the development of commercial, economic, scientific and technical relations toward the development of political cooperation among these states.

The offer, made on Oct. 31, provided a sense of hope and possible reprieve to those governments in NATO that face the forbidding task of asking for more money for defense, first to bring their forces to some approximation of the agreed levels and second to fill the gaps that will be left in the NATO front by the departure of half the Canadian forces and by the expected reduction in United States troop strength in Europe.

But at last week's meeting of the foreign and deputy foreign ministers of the alliance, the United States, whose attitude toward its NATO forces is the biggest question mark hanging over the alliance, argued for deferment of a positive, specific response to the Pact's offer at least until the foreign ministers meet here again early next month.

Internal division within the alliance over the response to the Warsaw Pact's proposal is expected to continue. Those who oppose the American position and who argue for a positive answer are motivated by three main considerations. They believe the Russians, diplomatically and militarily involved with Communist China, may really want an agreement that will stabilize the European situation and that this condition should be thoroughly investigated. They also believe there is more reason to trust Soviet intentions than in the past.

The other considerations, closely related, flourished before the Communists made their offer and may even have inspired it. Some European governments anticipate reductions in U.S. forces in Europe in the early 1970s and, if the Soviet-American talks on arms limitation make progress, a weakening of the U.S. commitment to the nuclear defense of Europe.

U.S. Stand Explained

The U.S. opposition, as explained by Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson to the Brussels meeting, is based on the belief that the Soviet Union, whatever the communiqué says, is not ready to deal with the true problems of European security now. This position conflicts directly with that of some European members.

The absence of a public invitation to the United States and Canada, the Americans argue, proves the East has no serious intentions and that the West must avoid any concession that would lead to "illusory détente."

The task of the American delegation was eased by the skeptical attitude of NATO's old hands toward the Warsaw Pact's offer. These suspected that behind the talk of abolishing the use or threat of force and of wider economic, cultural and technical relations lay the Soviet Union's abiding desire to win general assent to the status quo in East Europe and the recognition of East Germany, which, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, would be a participant in the conference.

The first American point was that the Pact's proposal said nothing about the participation of the United States and Canada in the conference. Polish and Romanian statements that this was not really an issue were discounted. So was the assurance, reportedly given the State Department in April after the Pact's first proposal for a meeting, that the United States would not be barred.

Surprising Unanimity

With surprising unanimity, European members of the alliance agreed that the United States and Canada must attend the conference as full members and not on sufferance as transatlantic outsiders. The reason was that although the United States does not throw quite as much weight in NATO as it did a decade ago, none of its members relishes the idea of sitting down to a conference at which the Eastern super-power, the Soviet Union, overshadows all other participants.

The second American point, and the one which finally convinced the allies, was that the Warsaw Pact proposal was too fuzzy. Why not, the Americans said, get down to cases and ask the other side where it stood on balanced and mutual force reduction in Europe?

In the end the American approach carried the meeting. But the representatives of some of the lesser NATO nations—Denmark, Norway, Italy, Belgium—were not entirely satisfied. They are expected to propose at next month's ministerial meeting that the alliance offer a more positive response.

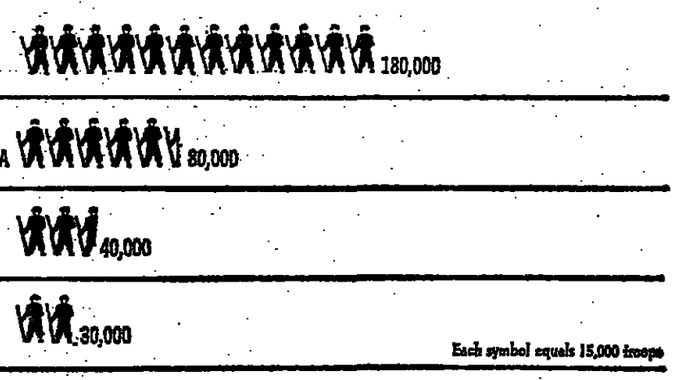
The Warsaw Pact governments must be aware that last week's was purely a holding operation.

The ultimate answer will affect the alliance's future. In the opinion of many, this already is clouded by the prospect of American troop withdrawal. Should steps toward this become evident in 1970, the consensus is that it will take a good deal more than diplomatic persuasion from Washington to divert the European members individually from reserving accommodations in Helsinki.

Foreign Forces in European Countries

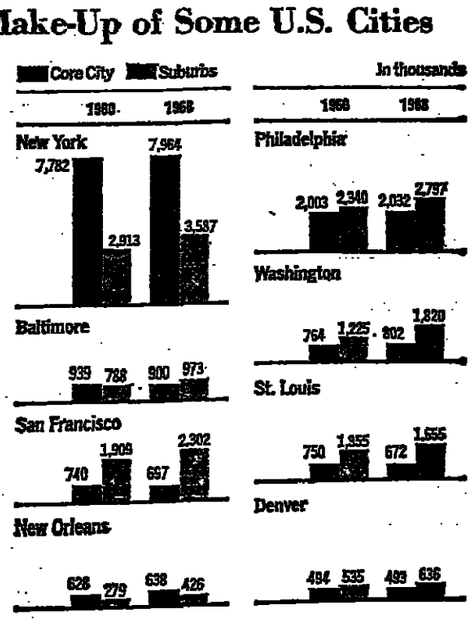
Foreign NATO Troops in West Germany and Italy

Russian Troops in Satellite Countries



The Changing Make-Up of Some U.S. Cities

YORK (NYT).—The ulation of New York reported last week to lined by 18,700 between 1968. This was part of wide trend in what is s the "core"—or central entration—of the larger itan areas. Although ulation of the United as increased from about lon to more than 200 in the last 10 years, lation of the core cities ained relatively stable, n some cases, edging up n others. The popula- the surrounding sub- the other hand, has partially because of an from the central cities. owing charts show the in eight metropolitan he 1960 figures are from sus of that year; the ures are estimates by us Bureau.



Chicago 8: From Jellybeans to Jurisprudence

By Anthony Lukas

CHICAGO (NYT).—The morning after Bobby G. Seale was convicted of contempt of court last week, a new figure rose to carry on the government's case against the remaining seven defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial.

It was Roger Cubbage, a pale, bespectacled, young Justice Department attorney who until then had acted as a glorified file clerk for the prosecution team. Mr. Cubbage's personality and demeanor is the very antithesis of the colorful, liberated style at the defense table. Yet, when the court took a brief recess in midmorning, he was greeted not by grim animosity but by mock cheers from several defendants. "Yea, Cubbage," "Way to go, Roger baby."

Such gentle irony seemed incongruous after the bitter confrontation of the last few weeks. Only a week before, Judge Julius J. Hoffman had gagged and shackled Mr. Seale. And a mere 18 hours before, he had found him guilty on 16 counts of contempt, declared a mistrial in his case, and sentenced him to four years in prison.

But incongruous though the raillery at Mr. Cubbage might be, it clearly signaled the end of phase two in the six-week-old conspiracy trial and the start of phase three.

Phase one was the "jellybean phase"—a period lasting from the trial's start on Sept. 24 well into October. This was a time when the defendants were openly mocking the whole affair by distributing jellybeans in court and other hi-jinx, while Judge Hoffman (whom the defendants light-heartedly called "Mr. Magoo") contributed, in the opinion of many observers, to this farcical air with what they regarded as capricious and grossly one-sided rulings.

But soon the defendants grew concerned at the levity with which the trial was being greeted in many quarters. As they traveled around the country on weekends to raise money for their defense they found students, professors, even lawyers who considered the trial a joke and assumed that Judge Hoffman had made so many reversible errors that any guilty verdict would be overturned on appeal. By that time, most of the defendants had a somewhat different view. As Abbie Hoffman, the Yippie defendant, put it: "This trial is a comedy right down to the last day and then it will be a tragedy."

So—sometime in mid-October—the defendants began seeking to change the atmosphere of the trial, to show the public what a tough battle they were in.

Even then, they were by no means unanimous on strategy. Abbie Hoffman and his fellow-Yippie, Jerry Rubin, still preferred their characteristic "put on." And, as late as Oct. 22, they proved strikingly successful in provoking Judge Hoffman with such Yippie theater as a "Birthday Party" in court for Bobby Seale.

UPI.

Bobby G. Seale

But it was Mr. Seale himself who set the dominant tone of phase two—which the defendants called "the racism phase" but which could also be called "the direct confrontation phase."

Mr. Seale's adamant demand for his constitutional right to counsel of his choice—or, alternatively, to defend himself—stemmed both from his own style and from shrewd calculation.

As a product of the ghetto who, like most black men in this country, has had to fight hard for everything he's gotten, Mr. Seale was used to confrontation. As chairman of the Black Panther party, he was imbued with the Panther approach—insist on what you conceive to be your legal rights, on rights which theoretically apply to both whites and blacks, then refuse to budge and make white society either give way or presumably show up its own hypocrisy.

However, Mr. Seale also knew that he was likely to spend years in jail—if not on the charges here of conspiracy to incite riot at last year's Democratic National Convention, then on a Connecticut charge of conspiracy to commit murder for which he had been in custody even before he entered the Chicago courtroom.

He knew that the only platform he had, perhaps for years to come, was the courtroom—and for the past few weeks he has used it with determination and often with simple eloquence.

But that part of the trial ended late on the afternoon of Nov. 5. The other defendants share neither Mr. Seale's background nor his imprisonment. They have other ways of expressing their views.

So, phase three has begun.

ISRAEL — Guerrilla Pact Presents New Threat

By James Feron

JERUSALEM (NYT).—Israeli units were busy on three borders last week, but it was on the fourth and quietest border—with Lebanon—that attention in Israel remained fixed.

Interest was focused on the implementation of an agreement reached earlier in the week in Cairo between Beirut authorities and guerrilla leaders ending the fighting between both groups in Lebanon. Details of the pact, which is believed to be little more than a cease-fire at this stage, may not be known for some time. Implementation, as far as Israel's interests are concerned, may take even longer.

But there are political and military authorities here who believe that eventually the Israelis will be drawn into the dispute by Syrian-backed guerrillas operating across Israel's northern border with Lebanon. The Israeli concern is viewed by observers here against a background of strategic commitments along other borders and against growing political and military activities by Arab forces inside Israel and her occupied areas as well as around her perimeter.

It was confirmed last week, for example, that terrorism and collaboration in the West Bank and Gaza Strip were drawing a higher level of Israeli countermeasures.

Punishment, such as the blowing up of houses, once reserved for those Arabs participating in sabotage or terrorism or cooperating with the perpetrators, is now being extended to those who remain passive while the resistance acts take place.

Border warfare also seemed last week to have taken on new dimensions with Egyptian commando raids by 30-member units being conducted during daylight hours and with a reasonably high level of proficiency. The Syrians lobbed shells into Nahal Golan, a para-military settlement in occupied territory, while in the Beisan Valley, south of the Sea of Galilee, Jordanian-based guerrillas were active almost every day.

It was against this sort of activity, perhaps, that the Israelis decided to extend the upper age limits for reserve duty from 49 to 55 years to meet the need "for increased manpower in the defense forces and civil defense."

The Lebanese have made their southern region off-limits, even to newsmen. It is their main tobacco growing area and they are anxious to avoid the disruption that would follow any guerrilla activity across that border.

It was thus with great interest that Israeli officials noted the first reports of the Cairo agreement. These reports indicated that the guerrillas would be limited to a narrow corridor of eastern Lebanon offering a passage from the Syrian crossing point at Masnaa to the Israeli border area east of the Litani River. This would enable the irregulars to maintain activities throughout the winter. Although winter is relatively mild in this area and would not curb activities along the border, it does block roads in the Hermon Mountain Range, the guerrillas' only other access from Syria.

The Israelis hold little hope that the agreement, whose broad principles have yet to be negotiated into more precise language, will last.

Israeli authorities have observed, for example, that Yassir Arafat, the el-Fatah leader, was negotiating for the Palestine Liberation Organization, an organization containing a number of guerrilla groups, but not the one most important in this region—al-Saiqa. This organization is not a free-wheeling Palestinian commando unit but a disciplined arm of the Syrian Ba'athists. It enables Damascus to participate in the Palestinian struggle while retaining a vise-like grip on its operations.

Thus it sends its guerrillas into Lebanon to attack the Israelis from there, rather than attacking them directly and drawing the response that Israeli defense chiefs know should be launched directly at Damascus.

The Israelis believe that it will be only a matter of time before these pacts crumble and the guerrillas, especially Syrian-backed units barred from operating across their own frontier, begin to lob shells into still-exposed Israeli settlements.

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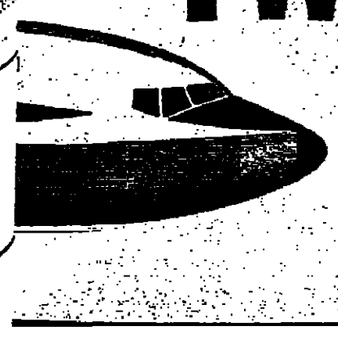

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Page 8—Monday, November 10, 1969 *

Nasser Takes the Wrong Road

Soviet-American discussions on a Middle East settlement are reported to have reached a critical crossroads at which a choice will have to be made between a compromise path to peace or a steady decline to war. Egypt's President Nasser has now sought to foreclose that choice by recklessly telling his National Assembly that political "half-solutions" would not suffice, that "we have to go along a road covered with blood."

The Arabs have traveled that gory path with Nasser before. They should know by now that the blood the Egyptian leader so glibly offers on the altar of his ambition is not just Israeli blood but their own in very large measure. What is worse, if Nasser persists in this mad new journey, he may also carry with him into the inevitable bloodbath his other fellow travelers, the Soviets, with consequences for world peace that chill the imagination. For this latter reason, if for no other, Nasser's latest intemperate outburst cannot be allowed to become the last word on peace in the Middle East.

* * *

Although he speaks as if from strength, the Egyptian President's bombast in fact betrays desperate weakness.

The economic recovery of which Nasser boasts rests on humiliating handouts from other Arab regimes and the Soviet Union. It is terribly vulnerable to the Israeli counterblows that Nasser's "war of attrition" invites. The much-vaunted military pinpricks that Egyptian commandos have been able to inflict on Israeli troops scattered along the Canal are of small consequence compared with Egypt's vulnerability to Israeli jets.

More serious still from President Nasser's personal point of view is the rising challenge of Palestinian fedayeen leaders to his once-dominant position in the Arab world. Although the Egyptian President regained some prestige with his apparently successful settlement of the fedayeen crisis in Lebanon—a settlement that is not likely to endure—it is in Amman that the guerrilla organizations have their headquarters, and it is they who are stealing from him leadership in the violence against Israel.

The Egyptian's blunt rejection of the peaceful path puts Moscow on the spot. In order to avoid being drawn into a dangerous new war in the Middle East, the Russians must now make clear to the world—and especially President Nasser—their commitment to the kind of compromise political solution they have been discussing with American diplomats in Washington. The United States, for its part, must make plain to the skeptical Arabs that it is equally prepared to use its influence with Israel to insure a just and secure peace that can be maintained without further bloodshed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'John—Yoo Hoo, Dear—I'm Back, John—'

The Legitimacy of Protest

The failure of President Nixon in his "plan-for-peace" speech last week to offer persuasive evidence that he is embarked on a new or effective course toward ending the Vietnam war assures massive support for the demonstrations in Washington this week.

Indeed, the President seemed to go out of his way to make the division over Vietnam policy a numbers game in which telegrams from the "great silent majority" were to be pitted against the visible ranks of those who demonstrate in cities throughout the country and in the capital itself.

In the wake of the Nixon speech, the administration has been following a course calculated to increase the danger that the protest march will turn into a violent confrontation. The principal organizers of the mobilization have been trying to avoid just that. They are fully aware that it was the peaceful dignity of the October Moratorium that gave both legitimacy and moral force to its appeal for a swift end of the war.

Now the Justice Department has been turned into a funnel for alarmist reports about militant penetration of the peace front—reports of the type that exacerbate tensions and thus serve as self-fulfilling prophecies. Fear that the authorities count on a repressive atmosphere to provoke disorders that will discredit the antiwar movement is heightened by the difficulties that have arisen over approval of a route for the march past the White House.

Any route is going to disrupt traffic to some extent, but that disruption is less important than confirmation that the right of peaceful dissent remains unimpaired. A heavy obligation rests on everyone involved in arrangements for the November Moratorium—demonstrators and officials alike—to duplicate the fine example set last month of democracy's hospitality to the lawful and rational expression of divergent views.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

What Is the President Up To?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—This is a guess about President Nixon's Vietnam policy. Even his closest associates cannot do much more than guess these days. When he talks privately, he always leaves himself an out. When he talks publicly, he has to address the troops and the enemy in Vietnam and his supporters and opponents at home.

Accordingly, he is purposely vague, not knowing how any of them will react, not being sure of the future or even of himself; so he moves, but always with a line of retreat. Therefore, one can only guess where he is going.

The guess here is that he is determined to get out of the war, and, like De Gaulle in Algeria, is covering his retreat in clouds of brave rhetoric. His speeches influence the headlines, but his actions dominate the battlefield. He has taken the political offensive at home but is withdrawing his troops from Vietnam; and in a war of this kind, what he does is more significant than what he says.

He is fighting on at least two fronts—at home and in Vietnam—on both of which he has many different contending factions which could upset his plans. At home, he has to deal with both supporters and opponents of the war—with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the armed services committees of the Congress, Bill Fulbright and the Foreign Relations Committee, the opposition press, the militant students, the less militant but nevertheless powerful antiwar faction in the middle.

Abroad, he has to reckon with the Saigon regime, General Abrams, Ambassador Bunker, the antiwar politicians in Saigon, the fighting allies and the non-fighting allies, the threatened neighbors in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia, the Vietcong, the North Vietnamese, and the Russians who arm Hanoi while Mr. Nixon is trying to get Moscow's support to control the arms race and the war in the Middle East.

Nixon's Nightmares

Also, the past and the future haunt the President almost as much as the present. What about all those easy thunderbolts he threw out in the past about stopping Communist expansion everywhere? What would the historians, to say nothing of the Democrats, say in 1972 if his retreat from Vietnam led to a disaster and even to a massacre of the South Vietnamese?

"I believe," he said in his report to the nation, "that one of the reasons for the deep division in this nation about Vietnam is that many Americans have lost confidence in what their government has told them about our policy. The American people cannot and should not be asked to support a policy which involves the overriding issues of war and peace unless they know the truth about that policy."

Yet, when he went on from this sensible principle, he got caught up in all the problems of talking to all the different warring factions at home and abroad, and made a palpable political speech, full of ambiguities and contradictions, and ended up by appealing to the "silent majority," forgetting to deal with the "silent minority" of the 40,000 Americans already killed in the war.

In many ways it was an appalling speech, pretending that the militant extremists represented the whole antiwar movement, asking the people to choose between him, "honor" and "right" on the one hand, and the violent young leftists and "defeat," "humiliation" and bigger wars on the other.

Words and Actions

Even so, our guess is that the President, confronted with all these conflicting forces and psychological demons, is *acting* for peace. He will keep withdrawing the men from Vietnam in the next year at an even faster pace.

He will continue to hope that the South Vietnamese will be able to take over and hold the line as the American troops withdraw, and that the Thieu-Ky regime will be able to gain the support of the South Vietnamese people. But if they don't, and this is probably the main guess, he will keep withdrawing the troops anyway.

Richard Nixon is a politician, and this is no guess. Somehow he has survived by balancing competing forces and keeping the opposition off balance, and this is what he seems to be doing now.

It is not a very heroic policy, but it is not wholly cynical either. It is hard to believe that he has a "plan" about all this, as he said the other night, but the *tendency* of his policy is fairly clear, and his policy of withdrawal doesn't have to go on much longer before it will be irreversible.

The enemy could force him to change by launching a major offensive that threatened the security of the American troops and the American command in Vietnam; and the militants at home could produce a change by provoking bloody battles in the capital which would challenge the civil authority of the government, but both would have to be much more violent than now seems likely.

The President is probably not going to pull out as fast as the militants at home would like, or keep his troops in Vietnam as long as the Saigon regime would like, but it is a good guess that the one sure fact is that he has decided to withdraw them and to withdraw them fairly fast.

The tragedy of this—and it is what deeply troubles many of his opponents—is that the process will be slow and a lot of Americans and Vietnamese will be killed in the process. But that is his way of dealing with what is obviously a very complicated and dangerous situation.

Mystery of the Pari Peace Negotiations

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—It is passing strange that so many people have made up their minds so quickly about the President's speech on Vietnam. For at the core of Mr. Nixon's argument there is a mystery—the mystery of why negotiations have gone sour.

The President's claim, of course, is that the intransigence of the other side is to blame. But the evidence he offered argues the opposite. And so does the view of a truly weighty figure used by the President as counselor and go-between—the former French high commissioner in Vietnam, Jean Sainteny.

The issue of negotiations is central because the President offered the country an absolute choice between immediate withdrawal and his plan for Vietnamization. Since hardly anybody favors a bug-out, the tendency is to go with the President. But only if there were no other alternatives available. And in theory, at least, one obvious alternative is a negotiated settlement.

Not only an obvious alternative but a very promising one. For negotiation offers a genuine answer to two problems usually raised sophistically by persons whose public reputation or sense of the dramatic requires that the war go on.

Through negotiations it is possible to avoid—by an international guarantee of personal safety—the bloodbath so widely feared if the Communists gained the upper hand. Through negotiations for a neutral Southeast Asia, it would also be possible to guarantee the small states in the area against Communist domination—to prop up the dominoes.

The uses of negotiation were plainly not lost on Mr. Nixon and his chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger. Even before they took office, they had opened a line of communication to the late President of North Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh. And subsequently they pushed negotiations through the Russians and in secret meetings in Paris.

So what went wrong? The President said in his speech that "the obstacle is the other side's absolute refusal to show the least willingness to join in seeking peace." As evidence he released an exchange of letters with Ho Chi Minh. But Mr. Ho's letter, dated three days before his death on Sept. 2, does nothing to justify the President's staggering denunciation.

The tone is conciliatory. The text refers to the need for "good-will on both sides." It speaks of an American withdrawal, but without the usual demand that it be either immediate or unconditional. It mentions the ten-point program of the National Liberation Front, not as the only basis for settlement in the manner of past demands but more modestly, as "a logical and reasonable basis for the settlement of the Vietnamese problem."

Many American officials past and present—including the Joh ministration's chief negot the Paris talks, Ambassado Harriman—find Mr. Ho's flexible document full of for negotiation. But th speech didn't say anythi making reply to the H Apparently it went unn Why?

At this point Mr. Sain comes relevant. He was friend to Ho Chi Minh. H into Washington this summ somewhat mysterious circu and may have been the passing Mr. Nixon's letter on to the other side. P Mr. Nixon had sought hi on Vietnam, even to the once searching him out t when Mr. Sainteny was o on the Mediterranean.

I saw Mr. Sainteny at t September, just after h from the funeral of M Hanoi. He had had a with Premier Pham Vi He was persuaded that side was prepared to accep ment that would include pendent and non-Commu Vietnam set in a neutral east Asia.

The obstacle to agreem view was that Hanoi did any faith in Mr. Nixon's he wanted agreement. contrary, the North V thought the United State trying to impose in S military means, a pro government hostile to H Sainteny felt—and his fe made known to the I that the United States c Hanoi's doubts in two s would be a formal state the United States reco principle of total with American troops from S nam at some unstipul The other would be by the present regime in include some political f were not die-hard anti-C

If these views are co the responsibility for b gotiations does not lie Hanoi. Washington is t not making reasonable for wanting to shove regime down the throa

Maybe Mr. Nixon's pla namization can succee the South Vietnamese able to undertake their with an American com low as to be no cause strife in this country. looked upon the South government and upon it I have my doubts. It the price being paid for policy should be clear.

The other side has confirmed in its worst of the United States. are much more difficul before—if possible at and bitter struggle, ah to intensify at some ahead. That struggle mere rhetorical touch, war.

Fractured Lines

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—"Vietnam" has been the codeword for the formidable array of troubles that has weakened the United States during the past five years. "Palestine" may be the codeword symbolizing other agonies during the next five.

Like crystals, political societies contain hidden lines of fracture which, if discerned by a revolutionary expert who presses a wedge along their axes, can produce a shivering effect. Such political diamond-splitting was effectively accomplished along class lines when Lenin destroyed old Russia's dilapidated system.

Lines of Weakness

Class lines of fracture do not exist in all societies. For example, neither in underdeveloped black Africa nor in overdeveloped America are there such horizontal, if hidden, layers. The lines of possible fracture are instead vertical: in Africa, tribe and superstition; and in the United States, race and religion.

Those who would fragment U.S. society can hardly attempt this along class lines because every American either is, was, or aspires to be, a capitalist. But vertical lines are more dangerous because, regardless of common nationality and common economic goal, Americans still differ sufficiently in racial and religious antecedents so that they can be aroused against each other during times of acute tension.

Analyses of recent American elections dealt with the black vote or the Puerto Rican, Irish, Jewish or Italian vote much as they argued about the Catholic vote nine years earlier. This wide diversity is, of course, the obvious result of a melting pot society whose varied ingredients make it especially vital when everything bubbles happily under normal conditions.

However, when the temperature reaches boiling point, diversity can make for less happiness. This has been underscored during the bewildering Vietnam war which coincides with a sharp rise in the expression of Negro discontent. "Vietnam" as a codeword therefore came to symbolize not only a tragic new kind of war but race tension and urban problems, all of which have been leavened by the yeast of what is called the New Left.

"Vietnam," furthermore, stands for both internal confrontation between discontented Americans and external confrontation with our most dangerous adversaries, Russia and China. When, as now seems more and more likely, "Palestine" develops as a codeword, similar internal and external confrontations can be anticipated.

Bipartisan U.S. policy supports Israel with economic, military and diplomatic aid. But the conflict continues to fester, enhancing the possibility of a potential showdown with the U.S.S.R., which is committed to help Israel's enemies.

Now the fedayeen or Palestine Arab guerrillas have become a dynamic force inside Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. China has been profedayeen all along while Russia ignored the movement but there are hints that Moscow hopes to make up for lost time. It is a good guess that if the guerrillas ever proclaim an Arab "Palestine Government in Exile," it will be recognized by the Kremlin.

Fedayeen propaganda stresses the word "Palestine" and insists the conflict is a "Palestine war" and not an "Arab-Israeli war." A new Paris magazine called "Africasia" emphasizes the fedayeen cause and, it may be noted, the publication is heavily supported by Algerian governmental advertisements.

The new "Palestine" propaganda thrust aims savage barbs at the United States. Israel's primary backer, and deliberately seeks New Left support. Also, it may be no accident that "Africasia's" second target is apparently the C.I.A., another common codeword familiar to opponents of the U.S. system.

The additive of "P "Vietnam" in terms American society cou foundly disturbing. Th tion of Jewish-Negro some U.S. urban ag with Black Muslim re bolism is made to ord who wish us ill. As maybe "Palestine" is cloud like a man's h the codeword "Vietnar years ago.

Obviously, Hanoi's tention was simply to of South Vietnam an ing to do with Ameri life. But if, to attain t Hanoi's supporters fo able to exacerbate U. tionships and shatter can dream, they were so.

Likewise, the Arabs ly concerned with Is they can turn Ameri each other and thus rael, they will obvious things must be consid of the vertical fractu herent in our society to face potential stre tempts to strike where if first we recognize The melting pot theo in weaknesses as well Every American ho capitalist, but not ev is always prepared to other's creed or colo

International Opinion

November in Paris

Green shoots seem to be springing up in France after the long drought of Gaullist orthodoxy. Political debate is alive. The economic realities are being faced. Television and radio are far more open to critics of society. Youth is being heard. The feeling in Paris . . . is almost springlike.

—*From The Times (London).*

The Nixon Speech

After Tuesday's election, Nixon's party controls all the big industrial states. . . . The sum of all those elections confirms the evolution of America toward the right; but this evolution is not so pronounced as one might have feared. The elections nevertheless are an unquestionable personal success for Mr. Nixon. . . . Yet the double success (in New Jersey and Virginia) can hardly be interpreted as an approval of Mr. Nixon's firm position on Vietnam. His speech was made on the eve of the elections, too late to have influenced people.

—*From France-Soir (Paris).*

The Middle-East Situation

If the Soviet-American talks on the Middle East are making the progress some reports have suggested, then it may be possible for the great powers to help narrow the gap even further. But the first task is to get peace negotiations started. They are held up at the moment by disagreement over the form of the negotiations. Should they be indirect through a United Nations mediator, as the Arabs want, or direct and face-to-face as the Israelis insist?

The Arabs might do better to accept direct talks, as both sides have over Vietnam. Equally it might be wiser for Israel to recognize the real political difficulty of direct talks for the Arab leaders and agree to indirect negotiations. What matters in the end are not the means of negotiation but the terms of a settlement. It would be insane for thousands more lives to be lost in another Middle East war because neither side would compromise about the way peace talks should be held.

—*From the Observer (London).*

The War in Nigeria

The utmost pressure should be exerted on every MP to force the British government, which continues to supply arms to Lagos, to insist in return that this massacre of the innocents by malnutrition be brought to an end. Whatever the contumacy of Gen. Gowon and Gen. Ojukwu [Nigerian head of state Gen. Yakubu Gowon and Biafran counterpart Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu], it could surely be overcome if the full influence of this country were used to bring them to their senses. Nothing less will suffice.

If Mr. Stewart does not wish to go down in history as the most callous and inhumane foreign secretary we have ever had, he should forthwith investigate the possibility of a mercy mission by the RAF or the navy.

—*From the Sunday Telegraph (London).*

America's 'Great Risk'

The distant Asian war is already being identified with him (Nixon), the way it was identified with his predecessor Johnson.

After his speech there can hardly be any tolerance with the Americans, the tolerance that had been shown when he last spoke about Vietnam, four months after entering the White House.

The forecast that now American dissension will become ever more difficult and unpleasant appears to have obtained confirmation in the election of the New York mayor.

This success of Lindsay is a warning to Nixon that the great rift in America knows of no partisan limitations.

—*From Politika (Belgrade).*

Letters

Nixon 'Blackmail'

By implying that the war in Vietnam can end only if his war policy is backed by the American public, President Nixon is clearly attempting to blackmail the American people into supporting him.

It seems that American dissenters and protesters, however sincere and peace-loving they may be, have become the official scapegoats in an American society that is falling freely into dangerous fascist patterns.

It is a strong government that can accept and consider responsible criticism. It is a weak government that cannot tolerate it. Let us hope that President Nixon and his advisers find the strength to face some of the realities of this world.

GERALD HERMAN.

Zurich.

* * *

President Nixon's speech on Vietnam policy might very easily be compared to Robert Frost's "Fire and Ice," for in neither is peace given a chance.

What our President and his "great silent majority" need to have desperately pointed out to them is this: that whether inspired by Communists or "freedom-loving Americans," forced acceptance of a doctrine by a people is tantamount to imperialism, and the United States is just as guilty of this criminal act as is "the enemy" in Southeast Asia.

To you, the "great silent majority," I say a lesson might be learned, that it is better to strive for freedom than to force someone to be free.

ROBERT H. THORNTON.

Paris.

Heat on Dissent

Into what garbage can does Vice-President Agnew propose to put all of us "rotten apples"? Perhaps he has in mind something more like an incinerator.

CLARA DAVIS SMALE.

Bures-sur-Yvette, France.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 18, 1894

PARIS—The new port of Copenhagen was opened yesterday. This is an important event for sailors, who will henceforth have at their disposal a port furnished with every modern improvement and which offers, moreover, the advantage of being a free port. The Danes have worked at it with all the more energy because they reckoned on opening their port to trade before the completion of the German canal from the Baltic to the North Sea, and thus helping and increasing their national trade.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 10, 1919

PARIS—Although large amounts of coal have been brought to Paris, if official figures just published may be accepted, there is apparently no haste in its distribution. This is strikingly shown when a company announces that it may be forced to shut down today because of lack of coal. This company supplies all the western suburbs of Paris and the west of Paris, itself. Officials have made promises, but unfortunately, coal and not promises must be used to produce electric current in a big city.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel. 225-28-90. Telex 28 956 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N Thaye

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GREECE—Hellenic Distribution Ag., 67 Ekhilrhoit Street, Athens.
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1969

…of the …
…Negotia…
…Joseph Kraft

Eurobonds

…yes on Ford as Straight-Dollar …ebt Goes Into Hesitation Waltz

By Condon Bakstansky

…, Nov. 9.—The market … straight-dollar Euro… appeared to be going … a digestive phase last …

… two major new issues … a pretty full calendar … prices of the straight-… debts in the secondary … did a hesitation waltz. …ens some price softening, … all less than a point. …llows the deutsche mark …tion-spurred, point-plus …f the past three weeks. …witching into the newer …yielding issues was seen …ere is a feeling that the …fferings are going to … a lot to chew on.

…nfabriken Bayer's $75 … flotation—one of the … issues ever—was priced …t week at 99 1/2 with a …nt coupon. It was being … at about 102 on Friday, …nds' first day out. The …ts to purchase 19 com-…hares, which accompany …ond, are exercisable at …marks a share, with the … presently selling for … 193 on German ex-…es. Domestic German in-… in the bonds was said to …made up for what might … been a problem-making …

…rican Brands' $25 million …g was priced at 98 1/2 … a coupon of 8 percent. …ion to it was apparently …thusiastic, with the bonds …ly trading slightly under …price.

…e sources interpret the …on to these two—the first …rate dollar flotations since … D-mark revaluation—as …enough of strong investor …st in the straight debts …to the heavy calendar. But others are quick to point out that both carry "extras"—the American Brands a delayed (Jan. 8) delivery feature, and the Bayer complete coverage of the bond's face value with warrants.

Attention is now focused on what the pricing will be for Ford's $25 million, 8 percent indicated, issue—which carries no special provisions. The offering is expected this week.

Meanwhile, no new straight-dollar debt plans were announced as the market sat back to watch the greetings for the present lot.

There was major merger news in the market last week. Two groupings of second-market traders, Brussels-based Bondtrade and London-based Eurotrading, announced they are combining their activities as of Jan. 1. It is estimated that Bondtrade, the surviving group, will boast a market share of around 15 percent and be the largest single factor in secondary trading.

Initial reaction to the move was that it was a healthy sign of consolidation to come. This year's difficult market has left many houses with paper losses run up on large inventories and a considerable failure-to-deliver problem. The economies of size and sharing of exposure are strong arguments for such links. It is understood that other arrangements, most more flexible than a formal merger, are being discussed among other companies.

* * *

Tokyo Electric stole the "biggest issue" limelight among Japanese firms by announcing plans for a 150 million D-mark

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Nov. 1 Latest Week	Oct. 25 Prior Week	Nov. 2 1968
Commodity index	...	111.4	97.7
*Currency in circulation	$51,819,000	$51,630,000	$48,806,000
*Coml, indl, agric loans	$79,742,000	$80,327,000	$71,733,000
Steel production (tons)	2,812,000	2,796,000	2,080,000
Motor vehicle production	187,540	188,156	218,919
Daily oil production (bbls)	9,307,000	9,423,000	9,026,000
Freight car loadings	597,074	601,207	611,819
*Elec Pwr output, kw-hr	27,028,000	26,900,000	24,822,000
Business failures	197	173	183

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. *000 omitted.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Sept.	Prior Month	1968
Employed	78,026,000	78,646,000	75,939,000
Unemployed	2,958,000	2,869,000	2,686,000
Industrial production	173.8	174.3	165.1
*Personal Income	$759,800,000	$757,500,000	$701,100,000
*Money supply	$199,300,000	$199,100,000	$191,400,000
Consumers Price Index	129.3	128.7	122.2
Construction contracts	173	216	183
	†Aug.	Prior Month	1968
*Manufrs. inventories	$93,649,000	$93,166,000	$86,713,000
*Exports	$3,385,100	$3,171,500	$2,949,500
*Imports	$3,180,200	$3,066,300	$2,871,900

†Figures shown are subject to revision by source. *000 omitted. Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumers' price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Investors Take Little Comfort From Answers To Two Key Questions on the U.S. Economy

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Investors had their answers last week to two key questions that had caused great uncertainty in financial markets the week before—and they weren't overjoyed with the responses.

Wall Street had been hoping for indications that the Vietnam war would be de-escalated further and that the government's rein on fiscal and monetary policies would be loosened.

Neither, it appears, will happen soon.

So far as the financial community was concerned, President Nixon's long-heralded address on the Vietnam situation Monday night was a disappointment. The same was true for the weekly banking figures of the Federal Reserve on Thursday, which indicated no relaxation in application of the monetary brakes.

Many economists noted that the president's address confirmed the assumption of most economic forecasts that there would be no abrupt end to the war and the heavy government spending connected with it.

Later in the week Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky of South Vietnam said his country intended to take over prosecution of the war at a pace permitting withdrawal of all U.S. combat troops by the end of 1970. Gen. Ky had been accurate in pervious forecasts.

'Orderly' Adjustment

A number of economic commentators agreed with an assessment by Walter F. Hoadley, executive vice-president of the Bank of America, who said President Nixon had indicated a program that would bring "the war's drain on the economy to a minimum within the foreseeable future," permitting an "orderly" adjustment to peacetime conditions.

Economists such as Leif Olsen of the First National City Bank David Grove of IBM and Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago believe the U.S. money managers should be moving now toward an easier degree of restraint. But others, such as James O'Leary of the United States Trust Co. and Pierre Rinfret of Rinfret-Boston Associates, believe firm pressure on the economy is still urgent.

Those advocating a move to less restrictive monetary policy say the present tightness (no growth in the money supply since June) will precipitate a recession. But Mr. Rinfret represents a contrary view. He sees inflationary pressures intensifying, rather than lessening.

The stock market's moderate rally on Friday pushed all the leading averages to slight gains for the week.

The Dow-Jones industrial index was up 4.49 points, to 860.48; the New York Times combined average added 2.06, to 489.21; Standard & Poor's 500-stock yardstick advanced 1.02, to 98.-26, and the New York Stock Exchange composite gained 0.62, to 55.07.

Stocks that gained ground for the week topped losers by a decisive margin—922 to 686. Highs were set by 107 issues and lows by 46.

Trading on the Big Board dipped slightly to 60 million shares, from 62.8 million the week before.

Meanwhile the week's economic news continue in the mixed pattern that has prevailed since late summer. But the indicators of buoyancy still outweigh the signs of slowdown.

Factory orders, construction activity and capital spending plans remained strong while auto sales, general retail business and industrial productivity all showed softening trends. And the unemployment rate for October slipped only to 3.9 percent from September's 4 percent.

New Factory Orders

The September report on new factory orders indicated a gain of 3.8 percent from the August volume to $56.9 billion. The reversal after August's 1.8 percent drop was led by the bulge in orders for durables, which jumped 5.6 percent. The increases were most notable in steel mill equipment, engines, turbines and transportation equipment.

Shipments from U.S. factories in September also reversed the August dip, but the advance was a more modest 2.1 percent to a record $56.4 billion.

Leser strength was also evident in construction, the largest U.S. industry. Spending in that category during September gained 0.4 percent to an annual rate of $92.3 billion—more than 8 percent ahead of last year's pace.

Even more indicative of underlying strength in the economy was the latest McGraw-Hill survey of the capital-spending plans of American business. It projects a gain of 8 percent next year in total outlays for new plants and equipment, to a record total of $76.7 billion, after this year's 10.6 percent increase.

The weakest elements in the economy continue in the consumer sector, where the pub-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5.)

Over-the-Counter, Amex Shares Gain in Active Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Prices advanced in fairly active trading last week on the Over-the-Counter market and on the American Stock Exchange.

On the counter market, the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues ended the week at 433.71, a new high, and 7.94 points above the previous Friday.

On the American Stock Exchange the index closed at $28.61 an advance of 24 cents from the close the week before.

Volume on the exchange increased to 26,436,150 shares last week from 24,989,065 the week before.

One of the stronger issues on the exchange was American Motor Inns, Inc., which climbed 3 1/4 for the week to end at 25 1/2. The company announced Friday that it had formed a subsidiary which will supply telephone service for hotels, motels and business concerns.

Another stronger stock was Pioneer Plastics, which tacked on 2 points to 21 1/2. The company said it expects higher profits for the nine months ended Oct. 30.

National Health Enterprises was the volume leader for the week, trading 773,600 shares. The stock climbed 3 1/8 during the week to close at 16 1/8.

The second most active issue was Technicolor, which lost 1/2 to 22 7/8 on a turnover of 427,000 shares. In third spot was Ecological Sciences which soared 5 1/8 to 22 7/8 on 419,500 shares.

In the Over-the-Counter market, National Student Marketing was the standout. It rose 15 points in very active trading. The company proposed a two-for-one stock split last week and projected sharply higher profits for fiscal 1970.

Kay Windsor, Inc., added 2 points on expectations that the company's profits will show an increase in the September quarter.

J. Walter Thompson, the largest U.S. advertising agency, moved ahead 1 1/2 after reporting higher nine months' profits.

Other stronger issues included Farrington Manufacturing, which climbed 6; Seven-Up was 3 1/2, Diamond Laboratories 3 and Digital Applications 2 points.

Institutional buying firmed most of the life and casualty insurance stocks. Hartford fire was up 3, Safeco 4, Pennsylvania Life 4 1/4 and Aetna a point.

Bank stocks were actively traded and ended mostly higher. Bank of America Corp. was up 1 3/4 and Wells Fargo 3/4, while Security Pacific and Crocker National each added 1/2 point.

Over-Counter Market

… YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the … industrials giving the high, low … bid prices for the week with the … nge from the previous week's last … All quotations supplied by the … Association of Securities Dealers … not actual transactions but are … tative interdealer prices at which … securities could have been sold. … do not include retail markup, … own or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net
…Enterprises	22¾	20¾	20¾—2¾	
…orp	7	6½	6½— ½	
…Corp	14	13⅝	14 — ½	
…Protect Sys .70	23¾	23	23 — ½	
…	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
…Corp .16	11½	10½	11¼+ ½	
…nic Press	25½	24	25¼+1½	
…Elec .16	9¾	9	9 — ¼	
…Vis Recds .50	36½	36	36½+ ½	
…nat Proc .80b	22½	21½	22	
…on Wes Pub .16	16¾	16	16½— ½	
…Corp	7¾	6¼	7¼+ ¾	
…r Research	8¼	8	8 — ⅛	
…ack Ross	10¾	9¼	10¼+ ¾	
…Systems 1	6	6	6 + ⅛	
…Tech †	10⅜	10	10¼+ ¼	
…itedHosp Pds.40	23	23	23	
…California	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
…ndust	6¾	6¼	6¾— ¾	
…ne Freight	13¼	12⅞	13	
…ann NatGas .80	12	11¾	11¾— ¾	
…Homes	12½	10¾	12½+2½	
…s Inc .16g	9¾	9¼	9¾— ¼	
…son's B .36	10¾	9¾	9¾— ¾	
…Labs .24	47	43	44¼—4	
…Electron&Imp	5⅛	4¾	5	
…Zon Research	3⅞	3¼	3½+ ⅛	
…ud&Alexand .50	47¾	47¾	47¾—2¾	
…Land Devlp	20	19½	20	
…ach Inc	5	4¾	4¾— ⅛	
…enyBeverage †	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝+1⅛	
…enyPepCola .30	6	5¼	6 + ¾	
…Aero Ind	3¾	3¼	3¾+ ¼	
…Equities	9½	9	9½+	
…Nuclear	4¼	3¼	4	
…Prod War	12½	11	11¼—1	
…Thermal	36½	36	36 —1	
…Bacon .40	21½	21	21 —1¼	
…reme Lab	5	4½	5 + ¼	
…umeric	18	16	18 +1¾	
…Geophysical	12	11¾	11¾— ⅛	
…ic Industries	7½	7¼	7½— ¼	
…eet Packers	22¼	19¾	22¼+1¾	
…tomeldcal	22	19	22 + ¾	
…usiness Pd .12	12¾	12¼	12¼—1	
…nturyMort .28g	22¼	20¾	22¼	
…omput Leasing	17¾	16¼	17¾+2¼	
…lec Labs	6¼	5⅛	5¾—1¼	
…xpress 1	70	69½	69¾— ⅛	
…press cv pf1.50	70¼	69¾	69¾— ¾	
…inancial .10	35	33	35 +2¾	
…orest Prod .56	33	32½	32½— ½	
…urniture .28	11	10¾	10¾— ¼	
…rreting a .60	48	47¾	47¾— ⅛	
…uilt Develop	34½	30	34 +6½	
…izeProd A .08g	10¼	10	10¼	
…alzeProd B	10½	10⅛	10¼+ ⅛	
…ledicorp	35¼	33	35¼+1¾	
…usic Stores	10¼	10	10 — ⅛	
…uclear	6	3¾	5 +2¾	
…tee&Cont .60	23	20½	20½—2½	
…ubber&Plas .90	17¾	16½	17¾+1½	
…Gobain	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
…Gobain pf	9	8¾	8½— ⅛	
…elevision Com	18¾	16½	18¾+2¼	
…ield&Mfg .80a	14¾	14¼	14¾— ¼	
…ag 2a	49	49	49 —3	
…e	8¼	8	8 — ¾	
…Devices	13½	13	13 — ½	
…on Lab	10	9¾	10	
…ser-Busch .80	71½	70	71½+ ⅛	
…r. Bros .24	18	17	17 —1	
…Chem&Film	8	7¾	7— ⅛	
…ums Fd .28	18½	18½	18½	
…d Magnetics	33½	30½	33½+1	
…n Shield Dvlp	3¼	3¼	3¼— ½	
…National .14g	39	38½	38½— ½	
…Industries	12½	12	12 — ½	
…Mayfair .45g	12	11½	12 + ½	
…Mayfair pf 3a	35	34½	35 + ½	
…Corp	9¼	8¼	9¼+1	
…Foods	15¼	14	15¼+1¼	
…Biochemical	11½	10½	10½—1	
…cob Ld&C	19¾	18	19 + ¾	
…sesMo Pow .56	14¼	13¾	13¾+ ⅛	
…alley Indust	12¾	11¾	11¾— ¾	
…Western Gas .44	11	10¾	10¾— ¼	
…roag AJ	7¾	7½	7¾	
…HartHgmn 2.80	52½	51½	52½+ ½	
…Cp	15¾	15¾	15¾— ¾	
…CocaColaBtl .72	22½	22¼	22½	
…ontrols cvpf 1	19	17¼	18	
…a Gas Lt .96	16	15¾	15¾+ ¼	
…ation Sciences	14¾	13¼	13¼—1¾	
…o Corp	9¾	9¼	9¾— ¼	
…&Co 1	36	36	36 + ¾	
…t Inc	8¼	8	8¼+ ¼	
…d Copper .40a	25	24¾	24¾+1	
…Atomics	10⅛	7⅛	10⅛+2¾	
…Michael .54g	32	30½	30½—1½	
…oro PaintCh.36	8½	8¼	8½+1¼	
…g	40	37	40 +3	
…r HydroEl 1.16	17¼	17¼	17¼	
…er Oil Corp	10¼	9¾	10 + ¼	
…rs Unit Mtge	8	7¾	7½— ⅛	
…n Corp .90g	14	13¾	14 + ¼	
…s Hind Phar	46¾	44	44½— ½	
…gton Indust	2½	2½	2½	
…ck ET	12	11½	11½— ½	
…Petroleum	7¼	7	7	
…tFurniture .80	33½	33	33½	
…ritter Corp .55g	50	48	49¾+2¼	
…ss Mkts .60	13	12½	13 + ¼	
…e Creek Indust	5	4¾	4½— ½	
…am .70	37¼	35¼	37¼+2	
…nd Intl	13¾	13⅝	13⅝+ ⅛	
…Fashions .20	11	10¾	10¾— ¼	
…ap Mfg .75g	9¾	9¾	9¾+ ¼	
…isle 1.12g	14¼	13¾	14	
…ter Indust	10	9¾	10 +1	
…nt Sav & Loan	34½	33¾	33¾+ ¾	
…at Retailers	10⅞	9¾	10⅞+1¾	
…romPap A 1.20	22	22	22	
…hire Hath	40	39	40 +1	
…O-Matic	10¾	10½	10½— ⅛	
…Laboratories	39¼	38¾	38¾+2	
…Indust	10	9¼	9¼	
…Mfg	16	15½	15¾+ ½	
…rum .40b	24	23½	23½— ¼	
…s WestnPet .50	8¼	8¼	8¼	
…ynamics .16	28	26¼	27¾	
…& Son 1	40	39	39	
…er Corp	7¼	7	7¼— ⅛	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BlackHills P&L 2.04	33	32	33	+ ¼
Bogue Electric	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
Bolt BeranekNewmn	16	15½	15¾	— ¼
Bonanza Internatl	10⅛	9	10⅛	+1½
Boothe Computer	27½	25½	25½	—3¼
Boston Capital .10	13¼	12¾	13	+ ½
BostonHer-Trav 1.75g	30	30	30	
Bradford Comput Sys	49½	44½	47	
Brandon Applied Sys	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
Branco .60	31¾	31¼	31¼	+ ¾
Bristol Brass 1	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
Brockway Glass 1	84½	75	84½	+10½
Brooks Scanlon .30	25½	22¾	25	
Browning Arms .50	17¾	17½	17½	—1¼
Brush Beryllium	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
Buckbee Mears .60	17½	16	17½	+ ¼
Buckeye Intl .60b	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Burnup & Sims	19¼	18	19	+1
Business Funds	18¾	18½	18¾	— ¼
Butler Mfg .70	35	35	35	
CIC Leasing	8½	8	8½	+ ¼
CTC Computer	20½	20	20	—1
Cagles Inc .08g	17½	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Calbiochem	13½	13	13	— ½
Calif Health Care	12	12	12	
Calif Water Svc 1.60	25¼	24¼	25¼	+ ½
Calvert Explor	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Camco Inc .15	25½	23½	25½	
CmpbllTaggart 1.80	35	34	35	+1
Cannon Mills 3.60a	78	76	78	—1
Cannon MillsB 3.60a	75	75	75	—1
Canrad Prec Ind	7	6¼	6½	— ¾
CapitalSouthwst .30a	15	15	15	
Capitol Foods	9¼	8¼	9¼	+ ¾
Capitol Intl Airways	9½	7⅞	9½	+1¾
CapTech Inc	6	5	5	—1¼
Care Corp	14	11½	14	+1½
Carhart Photo .10	5	5	5	
Carolina Caribbean	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
Carolina Freight .68	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
Carson Pirie Scott 1	25	24	24½	— ½
Carte Blanche .38g	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Carter Group †	22½	20½	21	— ½
Cascade .15g	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
Cascade Nat Gas .72	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Centex Corp	49	44	49	+6
Cent VtPub Svc 1.28	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Certron Corp	28	26½	26½	—1¾
Champion Prods .52g	33	31½	33	+4½
Chance AB 1	20	20	20	+ ½
Channel Companies	8½	8½	8½	
CharlesTownRacing †	7½	7½	7½	
Charter Co .05e	31	27½	28	—4
Charter Oil Ltd	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
ChemLed TLines .50	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Chemold	2¾	2½	2¾	— ⅛
Chesapeake Ind .07d	7⅛	7	7	— ½
Chesapeake Instr	10¼	9½	9½	—1¼
Chesapeake Util .70b	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Chester Elec Labs	17½	17	17	— ¼
ChiBridge&Iron 1.40a	67	66	66	—1
Chilton Corp .08g	39	37½	39	+1¾
Christiana Sec 3.75g	107	104	107	+3
Christiana Sec pf 7	100	100	100	
Cincinnati Eng 1.40a	36	35	35	—1
Citadel Industries	8	8	8	
Citation Mfg .06	4½	3¾	4½	+ ⅛
Citizens Util A †	26¼	26	26¼	+ ½
Citizens Util B 1.10	26¼	26	26¼	+ ½
City News Print .50	11½	11¼	11½	
Clark JL Mfg 1	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Clarkson Industries	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
Clausing Corp .80	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Clayton Corp	3	3	3	
Cleary Petroleum	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Clevepak Corp	24	23¾	23½	+ ½
Clinton Merchdising	12½	12	12¼	+1¼
Clinton Oil	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
Clow Corp .68	23	22½	22¾	— ¼
CocaCola Btl LA .30	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Cognitronics	18	14¼	18	+3½
Coldwell Banker	38	34½	38	+2
Coleman Engineering	8¼	7¾	7¾	
Collins Foods Intl	27	26	27	+1
Colonial Commercl †	13¼	12	13¼	+1½
Colonial Stores 1.40a	27¼	26¾	26¾	
Columbia National †	5½	5½	5½	
Columbus Mills	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
Combustion Equip	20½	19	19	+ ½
Comcet	38	37	38	+ ½
Commerce House .40	45	44	45	+1
CommercialAccepInce	9¼	7⅞	9¼	+1⅜
Commercial Internat	4	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Commercial Shear 1b	39	39	37	
Commonwlth Gas .19	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
CommonwlthNG 1.40b	27¼	27	27¼	
Commwlth Tel †	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
CommunHealth Facil	14¼	12½	14¼	+2
Commun Psychiatric	16¼	14⅞	16¼	+2½
Commuter Airlines	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Components Cp Amer	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Computer Commun	44½	43	43	
Computer Consoles	20¼	19	20¼	+1¼
Computer Image	16¼	15¼	15¼	
Computer Industries	23	21	22	+1
Computer Installatns	12½	10½	12½	
Computer Methods	3½	3¼	3½	+ ½
Computer Technology	35¾	33¾	35¼	+ ¾
Computer Usage	18	17	18	+ ½
Comress Inc	9½	8⅞	9½	
Conn Nat Gas 2.20	36	35	36	+1
Consol Papers .80	27¼	26¾	27	
Cons Rock Prod 1.20	33	30	33	
Contl Capital	18¼	17¾	18	— ¼
Contl Care Cent	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Contl Investment	16½	16¾	16½	+ ½
Contl Strategics	6¼	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Contrafund Inc	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Contran Corp	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
ConvalescentNsr Ctrs	15¼	12½	15	+2
Convenient Ind Amer	11	10¼	10¼	—1¼
Conwed Corp .40	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Cook Chemical .35	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Cooper Lab	20¼	20	20¼	+1¼
Coranco Corp .80a	19	18¾	19	— ½
Cornelius Co	7¼	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
Corporate Enterpr †	10	9	10	+2
Corporation B	33½	32	32¼	—2½
Cox Cables	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Craddock Ter Sh .60	25½	24½	25½	+1¼
Crawford & Co .30g	26	25¾	26	
Creative Merchndsng	13½	11¾	13¼	+1½
Credithrift Finan 1	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Crescent Tech	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cross Co .50a	41½	41	41½	+ ¼
Crown Crafts	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Crutcher Resources	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Curtis Noll .40	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
Cybermark Sys	12½	12	12	— ½
Cyber-Tronics Inc	12¾	13	13	— ¼
Cypress Comm	13½	12¾	12¾	— ¾
DEI Industries	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
Dallas Airmotive .60	25½	24¾	24¾	— ¼

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Dalto Electronics	10½	8	10½	+2½
Danly Machine	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
Dasa Corp	44½	41¾	41¾	—3¼
Data Automation	22¼	21½	22¼	+1¼
Data Design Lab	14¾	13¾	13¾	
Data Documents	34½	34	34½	— ¼
Data Technology	17	15½	17	+1¼
Datronic Rental	8½	8¼	8½	
Davis Food Svc	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Dayton Mall Iron 1a	24½	23½	23½	—1
Decorator Indust .16	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Defiance Indust .91g	10¼	9½	10½	+ ¼
Delhi Aust Pet	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Delux Check Print 1	55	54	54	—1
Denver Real Est .60	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
Designatronics †	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Detfex Chem Ind .60	10	8½	9½	+ ½
Detroit Can Tun 1.30	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Detroit in Bdg 1.40a	23	20	22½	— ¼
Development of Am	14½	14	14½	+ ½
Devon Apparel	17¾	16½	16¼	—1¼
Dewey Electronics	8½	7½	8½	
Diamond Cry Sil .60	21¼	19¾	21¼	+1¼
Diam Sham pf E 1.15	17½	17¼	17½	
Dickey WS Mfg .72	17½	17½	17½	
Dickson Electronics	9⅞	8¼	9⅞	+1
Diebold Comp Lsg	8¾	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Diebold Tech Vent	16⅜	16¼	16¾	+ ½
Digital Applicat	6½	4½	6½	+2
Digitronics Cp	17¾	16¼	16¼	—1¾
Disc Inc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Diversa Inc pf .42g	10¼	9½	10	
Divers Mort Inv	28¾	26	28¾	
Dixon Crucible .40g	19½	19½	19½	
Docutel Corp	28	24	28	+3
Dolly Madison .48	11¼	11	11	— ½
Donaldson Inc .68	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Dow Jones 1.60	132½	131	131	—2½
Downtowner Corp .14	19	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Doyle Dane Bern .88	25	24½	25	— ¼
Drew Nat Cp .03d	9¾	9¼	9½	
Drummer Boy	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
Ducommon 1	18½	17¼	18¼	+ ¾
Duncan Elec 1.20a	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Dunkin Donuts	26	25	25	—1
Duplex Products	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Durlron Co .72	16	15½	15½	— ½
EDP Resources	15½	15¼	15¼	
ESD Co .48g	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
EZ Painter .40g	20¼	20	20¼	— ¼
Early Calif Ind	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅛
Eastern Shoppng Ctr	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Eberline Instrument	7⅛	6	7⅛	+1⅜
Eckerd Drugs .40	32	31½	31¾	— ⅛
Eckrich Peter .40	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Economics Lab .40	53½	52½	53½	+1
Edgcomb Steel .60b	30	29	29	—1½
Edgington Oil	11	9½	9½	—1½
Educasting Systems	9½	8	9	+1
El Paso Elec .72	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
Eldorado General	6	6	6	
Electro Craft	6½	6¼	6¼	
Electro Nite	15¼	13½	13½	—2
Electro Nucleonics	14¾	14½	14¾	
Electrocopy Corp	9	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Electromagnetic Ind	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Electron Cont Sys †	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Electron Data Sys	133	128	131	—3
Electron Module	9⅞	7¼	8⅞	+2⅛
Electron Capital .05e	39¾	36¾	38½	—1
Electronized Chem	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ½
Elizabethtn Wat 1.80	28⅞	28½	28½	
Empire Gas	23½	20¾	23½	+1¾
Empire St Oil .50	27½	26¼	26½	— ⅞
Energy Conver Dev	53	48	48	—5
Energy Resources	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Ennis Brandon	11	9½	9½	—1
Entwistle Co †	26¼	23	26½	+4½
Eon Corp	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
Epsco Incorp	8¾	8½	8½	— ¾
Equity Nat Indust	11	10½	10½	
Equity Oil Co .0	16	15⅝	15¾	+
Erie Techno Pr .40	11¾	10¾	11½	— ¼
Essex Systems Co	8¾	6½	8¼	+2
Esterline Corp .07g	50¼	44¾	50½	+6½
Evans Inc .72	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Everest Jenningsintl	21	18¼	21	+2½
Executive House	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
&B Ceco Industries	6	5¼	6	+1
FabriCentersAm .03g	36¾	35½	36¾	
Fabri Tek Inc	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
Fairfield Technol †	8	7½	8	+1
Farrington Mfg	20¾	17	20¾	+4½
Fashion Tress	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Federal Co 1.28	53½	53	53½	+3½
Federal NatMtge 1.84	204	197	199	—5
Fine Organics .07g	5	5	5	
First Boston Cp .50g	60	50	50	
Fis ConnSmBus .60a	18½	18	18½	+ ½
Fst Gen Rest 1.15g	25½	25	25½	+1
First LincolnFinan †	9	8½	8⅜	— ⅛
First Mississippi Cp	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
First Mtg Invstrs 1.20	24	22	24	+1¾
First Republic	4	4	4	
First Surety Co	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¾
Fst Union Realty .84	12¾	12½	12¾	— ½
Fst Westn Financial	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Flickinger S.M. .40	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Flight Safety	27¼	25¼	25¼	—2
Florida PubUtil 1.08	20	20	20	
Florida Tel Corp .44	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Floyd Enterprise .30g	16½	15½	16¼	+1½
Food Fair Prop	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Forest Oil	20	17¾	20	+2¼
Fort Worth Stl .80	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Foster Grant †	39¼	35½	39¼	+3½
Fotochrome	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
Fotomat	25¼	24	24	—2
Four Seasons Equity	34¼	34	34	
Fox StanleyPhoto .50	24	23½	24	+ ½
Franklin Cp .20g	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Franklin Elec 1	22	22	22	
FriendlylceCrm .05	33½	31¼	33¼	+2½
Frischs Restaurnt .40	21½	21	21	
Fritzi of Calif .56	21	20	20½	+ ½
FrysFoodSt .40g	9⅞	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Fuller HB .30	33½	32½	33¼	+ ¾
Fullview Indust	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¾
Fund of Letters	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
GFI Computer	3	3	3	
GRT Corp	27	25½	27	+1¼
GalbreathFstMtg .90g	25¾	25	25¼	+ ¼
Garfinckel .84	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Gas Service 1	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
Gateway Transp .60	14	13½	13¾	— ¼
Gay Gibson .50	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
Geico Leasing	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ¼
Gelman Instrument	20½	19¾	19¾	— ¾
Gen Aircraft	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
GenAutomotParts .80	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Gen Binding	33½	33½	33½	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Gen Cp Ohio	5¼	5	5	— ¾
Gen Electrodynamics	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gen Health Services	33¾	28½	33¼	+4¾
Gen Kinetics	3⅝	3½	3½	
Gen Medical	43	42	43	+1
GenMortgageInv .56g	13½	13¼	13½	
Gen RealEstShrs .72	8½	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
Gen ShaleProds .60a	24½	23½	24½	+1
Gen Tel SW pf 1.02	13	12½	13	
Gen Unit Group	5⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
Geotel	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Geothermal Resrces	5	4⅞	5	
Giffen Ind	16½	16¼	16¼	+1¼
Gifford Hill .10g	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ½
Gino's	47	45½	47	+1½
Glatfelter PH 1.40	35	34½	34½	—1
Gleason Works .76g	49	46½	48½	+2¼
Globe Rub Prod	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Golden Cycle	24½	19	19	—3
Golden Flake .32e	12½	12½	12½	
Golden Wst Fin	13	12¾	13	+ ½
Good LS	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Gould Enterprises †	13½	11	13½	+1¾
Govt EmplysCp .30b	14	13¾	13¾	— ½
GovtEmplysFin .30b	34½	33	34½	+2
Graham Mfg	5	5⅛	5⅞	
Graphic Controls .28	22¼	21¼	22¼	+1¼
Graphic Sciences	42½	41¼	41½	—2¼
Grass Valley Grp	16¼	15	16¼	+1⅞
Gt Am Reserve .40	28	27	28	+1
Gt Southwest .10g	25⅞	23½	23⅞	—2
Green Mt Power 1.08	17½	17	17	
Greenfield RlEst 1.40	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
Grey Advertising .50	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Grinnell Cp 2a	176½	171	176	+1½
Grove Press	19½	17¾	17¾	—2
Growth Intl	20	18½	18½	—1½
Grumman Allied Ind	12½	12	12½	+ ½
Guardian Chem .02g	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Gulf Interstate .30	10	9¾	9¾	
Gwaltney .50	35	32¾	35	
Gyrodyne Co Am .30g	12¾	11	11	—1¾
Hamco Mach&Elrnc	18¾	16½	18¼	+1¾
Hanover Shoe 1	23½	23¼	23½	
HardeesFoodSys .16	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ½
Harper HM .40	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Harp&Row Pub .40	18	16¾	18	+1⅛
Harrell Intl	7¼	5¾	5⅞	—1½
Hasbro	12¼	9⅛	9½	—2¾
Hathaway Instrum	14	13	13	—1½
Hauserman EF .70	25¼	23½	25¼	
Haven Ind †	3¾	3	3¾	+ ⅜
Hawaiian Airlines	7½	7½	7½	
Hawthorn Finan †	12	11¼	11½	— ½
Health Mor .60	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Heath Tecna	11¾	11	11	— ⅝
HenredonFurnitre .60	37½	34	37½	+3½
Herff Jones †	21½	19½	21¼	+1¾
Hess s .60g	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
Hesston Corp .40g	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Hexcel Corp .40	21	17	21	+4
Hi-Shear Corp .20	27	24½	26½	+ ½
Hickok El Inst .20	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Hidoc Internatl	10	9¾	9¾	— ½
Hillhaven .16	18	16	17¾	+2
HolmesElecProt .75g	67	67	67	
Homa Oil&Gas	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Hoover Co 1.30a	35¼	33¾	35¼	+2¼
Horizon Corp	58	56½	58	+ ¼
Hospital Corp Am	35¾	35½	35½	+ ¾
Host Enterprises	12½	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Houston Fearless	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Howell Instrum †	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Hubinger 1	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Huck Manufact	9	8½	9	
Hudson PulpPap 1.26	33	32	33	+ ½
Hugoton GasTr 1.79g	15	14½	15	+ ½
Hurst Performance †	31	29½	29½	—1
Hyatt Corp	38¼	37½	37¼	+ ⅝
Hydraulic Co	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Hyster 1.20	47½	46½	47½	+ ¼
ISI Corp	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
Indiana Gas 1.40	24½	23¾	23¾	
Indianapolis Water 1	20	20	20	— ¼
Industrial Acoustics	10¼	9¾	10	— ⅛
Industrial Nucleonics	33¼	31¼	33¼	+1⅛
Industro Transistor	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Informatics Inc	18	16½	18	+2¼
Information Displays	19½	18½	19½	+1½
Information Int	20½	20	20	— ½
Infotec Inc	7	5	7	+2¼
Infrared Indus	7½	7½	7½	— ½
Inland Container 1.60	34½	34½	34½	
Integrated Container	20	18½	19½	—1
Intercontl Systems	15	14	14¾	— ¼
Intermark Invest	13½	12½	13½	+1¼
Intermountn Gas .25g	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
Intl Aluminum .10g	37½	37	37	—1
Intl Bank Wash .1 8	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Intl Bank Wash A	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
Intl Basic Economy	13	10¼	13	+2¾
Intl Book †	7¼	6	6	—1¼
Intl Computer Corp	11½	10¼	10½	—1
Intl Energy	2½	2½	2½	
Intl Leisure Corp	40	36	40	+2
Intl Leisure Hosts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Intl Milling 1.20	27½	27½	27½	
Intl Nuclear Corp	13½	13	13	— ½
Int Proteins .10	22½	22	22	— ¼
Intl Speedways	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ½
Intl Systems Control	25	22½	25	+2½
Intl SystCont pf 1.50	15½	15½	15½	
Intl Tape Cartridge	13	11¾	13	+1½
Intext .60	16½	16	16	— ½
Inventure Capital	17½	15¼	17½	
Invest Cp Fla	16	15½	15½	
Invest Growth	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Ionics Inc	24	23½	24	
Iowa Sou Util 1.40	31¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Irwin RD .32	26	26	26	
Jacobs FL .03g	5½	5½	5½	
Jacquin Chas †	11½	11	11¼	+ ¼
Jaffee Fund	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
Jamaica Wat&Util †	10½	10¼	10½	
James Fred .10g	31½	28½	31½	+2½
Jamesbury Cp .20	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Janizen .60b	16½	16¼	16½	
Jet Air Freight	27	26½	26½	
Jet Avlon	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Jiffy Foods	7	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Johnson EF 1	23	21½	23	+1½
Joslyn Mfg&Sup 1.12	18¼	18	18¼	— ¼
KDI Corp †	27	25¾	25¾	—1
KMS Indus	19¾	17	19	+2
Kaiser Steel 1.50	47	47	47	+ ¼

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Kaiser Steel pf 1.46	20	20	20	
Kalvar Cp	150	41	41	—4
Kaman Corp A †	13½	12¾	13¼	— ½
Kampgrounds Amer	35	33	35	
KansNebNatGs 1.52b	25½	25¼	25½	
Kate Greenway .20g	6½	5⅝	6¼	+ ¼
Kay Windsor .60	20	19½	19¾	+2½
Kayot Inc	20½	19	20½	+2
Kaysam Corp .20g	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Kearney&Trecker .70	14	13½	13½	—1¼
Kearney Natl .30	11¼	10½	10½	—1
Keene Corp	18¼	17¾	18¼	
Kellett Corp	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Kellwood .76	32	31¼	32	
Kelly Svcs .50	38½	35¾	38½	+2½
Kouffel&Esser .24	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
Kewaunee Scien .80	17½	15½	16¼	—1½
Keyes Fibre .90	17⅛	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅜
KeystoneCustFds 1.20	27	26	27	+1¼
Keystone Port Cem	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
King Internat Corp	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
King Kullen .50	8¾	8½	8½	
King Resources	28¾	27½	28⅜	+ ⅝
Kings Electronics	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
Kirk Corp	16¼	16	16	—1
Knape&Vogt Mf 1.12	26¼	26	26	
Koss Electronics	5	4½	5	+ ¼
Kreisler Mfg .37g	7	6¼	7	+ ½
Krueger Wa .40	27	26	27	+2
Kroy Ind	6½	6¼	6¼	
Kuhlman Corp .40a	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
Kusan Inc .30	24½	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
LMC Data	3½	3¼	3¼	
Laclede Steel	68	62	68	+5
Ladd Petroleum	9	8½	9	+ ½
LancasterColony .20g	18	17½	18	+ ½
Lance Inc .72	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Landa Indust †	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—1⅛
Lane Co .50a	35½	35½	35½	
Lane Wood	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
Larson Ind	6¾	5½	6¼	+ ⅞
Lawter Chem .56	45	43	43	—1
Lear Jet Ind	27½	26½	27½	+1½
Lee Enterprises .10g	23	22½	23	+ ½
Lehigh Coal&Nav	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Leisure Group	32	31½	32	+ ½
Levin Townsend	6½	6	6½	+ ½
Lewis Bus Form .20	16½	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Lightolier Inc .30	22	21¾	22	— ¼
Lilly Eli&Co 1.20	93	91¾	92¼	+1
Lin Broadcast †	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅞
Lincoln Tel&Tel 1	26	25½	26	+1½
Lindberg Cp .60	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Liquidonics Ind	17	15½	17	+1½
Loblaw .40	6½	6½	6½	
Loft Candy	8	8	8	
Log Etronics	24	23	23½	— ½
Logic Corporation	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ¼
Lomas&Nettleton †	11⅜	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Long's Drug Str .52	62½	60½	60½	—1
Longchamp's Inc	12½	12	12	— ¼
Lowes Co .40	69½	66½	69½	+2½
Lynch Comm Sys .40	35½	33½	35½	+1½
Lyntex	28	27	28	+1
MPB Corp .20a	12¾	11⅞	11¾	— ½
MTS Systems .20	30½	29½	29½	+ ½
Macdermid Inc	35	33½	35	+2¼
Madison Gas&El .84	13½	13½	13½	
Magic Chef .60	18½	18	18	—1
Magnetics .16	7⅞	7¼	7¾	+ ½
Maine Sugar Indust	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
Major Realty	10¼	9½	10¼	+1
Mallinckrodt Ch .60	62½	61½	62½	—1½
Malone&Hyde .40b	21¼	20	21	+1
Management Assist	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Manning Martha	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ½
Manor Care Inc	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ¼
Marathon Securities	18½	18½	18½	
Marine Pet Trust .29g	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
Marion Corp	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
Maritime Fruit Car	8¼	7½	8⅝	+ ⅝
MarthaWhite Fds .30	18	17½	18	
Martin Brower .05g	34	32	33	+1
Mary Kay	56	52	53	—5
Mayer Oscar 1a	39	38½	38¾	
McCormick&Co .60	47	46½	47	+ ½
McQuay Inc .50	28	26½	28	+1½
Medallst Indust .27g	19	18¼	19	+ ¼
Media General .52	38½	37	38½	+1½
Medic Home Enter †	22	18	22	+5
Medical Investment	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¾
Medicenters of Amer	45½	45	45½	
Medtronic	34	33½	34	+ ¼
Meister Brau	13½	12	13¼	+1½
Melpar Inc	7½	7¼	7½	
Mercantile Indust	12¼	11	12	+1½
Merchants Inc 1.20	25	24¼	25	
Metex Corporation	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Methode Electrn .10g	13	12½	12½	— ¼
Mich General	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅝
Micro Tenna	12	9	9	—3
Midas Internatl .36	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Midland Capital .20	13	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Midtex	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Midwest Rubrclg .72	12½	11½	12½	+1
Midwest Companies	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Midwest GasTrans 1	21½	21	21½	+ ½
Miller Brothers Hat	5	4¾	5	+ ½
Millipore Corp .16	46½	44	46½	+1½
Minneapolis Gas 2.05	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ½
Minute Man Amer	3⅛	2⅞	3	
Miss Riv Transm 1	14½	14½	14½	+1
Miss Valley Gas 1	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
Miss Valley Stl 1.10	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Missouri Resrch	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Missouri Util 1.20	17½	17	17	
Mitron Resrch&Dev	5	4½	4½	
Mobile Gas Svc .84b	14	13½	14	+ ¼
Modern Diversified	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Mogul Corp .20	24¼	22	24¼	+2¾
Mohawk Rubber 1.20	20¾	19½	20½	— ¼
Monmth J Club .45a	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
MontereyNursngInn †	22½	22	22½	+1
Moore Prod .28	10½	10¼	10⅛	
Moore Sam .24	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ¾
Morrison Inc .40b	33	32½	32¾	— ¼
Morrison Knudsen 1	22½	22	22	+ ¼
Mortgage Assoc	12½	12¼	12½	— ¼
Motch MerryMch .50	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ½
Motor ClubAmer .22	14¼	14	14¼	— ¼
Moulded Products	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Mueller Paul .22g	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅛
MurphyPacMarin .50	9⅞	9¼	9⅛	— ⅞
Mutual Real Est .25g	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
NCC Leasing	7¼	7	7	
NarragansettCap .30g	28½	27	28½	+1½

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Nathans Famous	8¼	8	8	
Natl Brands	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
Nat Car Rental .15g	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
Nat Computer Corp	3⅜	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Natl Connecter	19½	17	19½	+2½
Nat Diversified Ind	3⅞	3½	3⅞	— ½
Natl Environment	16½	15	16½	+1⅛
Natl Equities	58	54	58	+8
Natl FoodProd 1.52a	31½	31	31½	+ ½
Natl Gas&Oil	14¼	12⅞	14¼	+1¼
Nat Hosp Corp	8	8	8	— ¾
Natl Liberty	39¼	37	39¼	+2¾
Natl Medical Ent	41¼	37	41¼	+2¼
Natl Patents	103	99	103	+2
Natl Petroleum	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
Natl Soc Resrch .85d	12¾	12½	12½	
Natl Semiconductor	54	50	53	—3
Natl Show Svc s	6¼	5¾	6¼	— ⅛
Natl Silver Ind	11	9	9	—1½
Natl Stud Market	67	54	67	+15
Natl Ut&Ind .90	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Nationwide Indust	4⅛	3⅜	3⅝	— ¼
Natol Petroleum	8½	8	8¼	— ¼
Nebraska Cons .50b	21¾	20¾	21¾	+1
NekoosaEdwdsPap 1	28½	28	28½	+ ¾
Neonex Intl .05	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Neuhoff BrosPackers	15½	13½	15½	+1
NewEng Gas&El 1.16	18½	18	18⅜	— ⅛
New JerseyNtlGas 1	23	23	23	
Newhall Land&F .22g	43	42½	42½	—1¾
Newport Chem	10	8	8	
Nicholson File 1.60	34½	30	34½	+4½
Nielson A .44	37¾	35	37¾	+2¾
Nielson B .44	37¾	35	37¾	+2¾
Noland Company .80	26	24¾	24¾	—1½
Nortek Inc	23½	23	23	— ½
Nor Amer Resources	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
NorCaroNat Gas .05g	9½	9½	9½	
Nor Central Airl	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
Nor European Oil s	4½	4½	4½	
North Penn Gas .60	15½	15½	15½	
Nrthwstn Nat Gas .56	9	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Nthwstn PubSvc 1.40	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅜
Nthwst St PlCmt 1b	22	21½	22	
Novell Corp .56	43½	42¼	43½	+ ½
Nuclear Resch Assoc	23	22	22	—1
Oak Cliff Sav .50b	24	22	24	+2¾
Oakridge Holdings	9½	9	9	— ½
Ocean DrillExpl .20	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ⅝
Odell Inc	21½	16¾	21½	+4½
Ogilvy&Mather .60	25	23	24½	— ½
Ohio Art Co	12	11¼	11¼	— ¾
Ohio FerroAlloys .60d	16¼	16½	16½	— ⅛
Ohio Water Svc 1.60	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Oil Shale Corp	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
Olga Co .20g	12	11¼	11¼	— ⅞
Olsten Corp	21¼	20	20	—1¼
Open Road Indust	23¾	23¼	23¾	
Optical Coating Lab	32½	32	32¼	+ ¼
Optical Scanning	59	57	59	+3
Optics Technology	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Orbanco Inc	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
OregonFreezeDry Fd	19	19	19	
Oregon Metallur	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅞
Oregon PortCmt .80a	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Ormco Corp	24½	23	23	+1½
Ormont Drug&Ch	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ½
Otter TailPower 1.28	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Overseas Nat Air	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
Oxy-Catalyst	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
Ozite Corp .60	37½	36¾	36¾	— ¾
P&C Food Mkt .36b	9	9	9	— ½
PEC IsraelEcon .65g	11½	11½	11½	
Pabst Brewing .45g	44½	43½	43½	—1⅛
Pac&South Br	22½	21	22½	
Pac Automation	6	5½	5½	— ½
Pac Far EastL 2.40	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Pac Gam Robin .80b	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Pac Plantronics	35	34½	35½	+ ⅛
Pac Vegetable Oil †	14½	14½	14½	— ½
Package Mac 1	22½	22	22½	+ ½
Pak-Well .50	17¼	17½	17¼	
Pakco Companies	6½	6	6½	+ ¾
Pako Cp .50b	23¼	29¾	30	
Panacolor Inc	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅝
Panoll Oil †	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Panoll Special	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
Parkview Gem .60	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Parkway Dist	14½	14½	14½	
Parkwood Homes	24¼	23	24¼	+1
Parsons Ralph .20	15¼	14¼	15¼	+1½
Pauley Petroleum	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
Pavelle Corp	14½	14	14½	
Pay Less Drug .40g	26	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Pay'n Save Cp .25	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
Peerless Tube .20a	23½	23	23½	+ ½
Penn Dixie Leas	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Penn Engineer	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	+ ⅞
Penn Gas&Wat 1.20	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+1
Penn Pacific	6½	5½	6¼	+ ¾
Penn RI ElmvTr .80	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Pepsi ColaBWash .40	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
Perini Cp	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Peterson Now&H .80	49	48	49	+1
Petrie Stores .75	50½	50	50	
Petro Dynamics	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
Petrolite Cp 1.60a	43	42¼	43	+ ½
PettiboneMulliken .60	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ½
Phila&Road pf A 6	63	63	63	
Phila Sub Corp 1.20	22¼	21¼	22¼	— ¼
Photon Inc	27½	23½	23¾	— ¼
Pictorial Productions	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
Piedmont Aviation †	11¼	11¼	11¼	
PiedmontNtlGas 1.10	18½	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
Pier 1 Imports	31½	29	29	—2½
Pinkerton's Inc .45	75	72	73	—2½
Pioneer Western	13½	12¾	13½	+ ½
Pizza Hut	13½	12¾	12¾	—1¼
Plasticrete †	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Polly Bergen Co	5	4⅞	5	
Porter HK Inc 1.60	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
Pope&Talbot .40	29½	29	29½	
Possis Mach	36	34½	35½	—1½
Pott Indust †	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Precision Instrument	25¾	23	25¾	+3½
Prochemco Inc	13¾	11⅞	13	
Professional Golf	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ¼
Programd Prop Sys †	31	26	31	+5¼
Programming&Syst	6⅛	5½	5½	— ½
Progrmmng Sciences	32	30	32	+2
Progrms & Analysis	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ½
Pub Leasing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
PubSvc NHamp 1.56	29⅛	27⅞	28⅝	+ ¼
Pub Svc N Mex .90	26¼	26	26⅛	
PubSvc Nor Car .70	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
Publishers Co †	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ½
Purepac Laborator	8½	8	8	— ½
Puritan Bennett	30¼	28	28	—2
Purity Stores	17	16½	17	
Putnam Duofd Cap	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Putnam Duofdlnc 1a	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Putnam's Sons .28	14¾	14¾	14¾	
RTE Corp .24	22½	21¾	22½	
Radiation Dynamics	21	17¼	21	+4
Radiation Systems	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
Regen Precision	17½	15¾	17½	+ ½
Rail Trailer	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
Railweight Inc	6⅝	3⅞	6⅝	+2⅞
Ranchers Exp&Dev	32½	31¾	32½	
Ransburg ElCoat .50	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ½
Raven Industries	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Raychem Corp	257	241	257	+15
RayGo Inc	32¾	32	32½	
Raymond Corp .20b	24½	23½	24½	+1½
Recognition Equip	70½	68	70½	+1½
Red Owl Stores 1	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¾
Redcor	49	25	25	—18½
Reece Corp .60	36¾	35¼	35¼	
RepublicMtgeInv .55g	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Research Inc .20g	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
Responsive Envnmts	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Retail Credit 2	42½	40½	42½	+2
Reuter .03e	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ¾
Revell Inc	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Revere RacAssn .60g	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	
Reynolds&Reyn .60	44½	43	43	—1½
Rice Food Mkts	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
Richs Co 1.45	45	44	44	—1½
Riley Stoker Cp	26½	26½	26½	
Ripley Co .16	14	13½	13½	— ½
Rival Mfg .80a	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Rix Corp	9⅞	9½	9½	
Roadway Exprss .40	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¼
Robbins&Myers 1.20	25	25	25	
Roberts Co .10d	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
Roberts John .40g	15	13¾	14¾	+ ¾
Robo Wash	6½	6½	6½	
Rocket Research	27	26	26	— ¼
RockyMtNatGas .21g	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
Roselon Ind .44g	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Rotron Mfg s	31	29¾	29¾	—1¼
Rouse Co	32	31	31½	+2
Rowan Industries	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Rowe Furniture 1a	42	38	42	+3
Royal Castle Sys	5½	5	5	— ½
Royal Inns Amer	37	37	37	
Russell Stover .80	38½	34¾	37½	+3
Ryan Homes	33½	32½	33½	— ¼
SMC Invest .48a	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅝
SW Industries .20e	7¼	7	7	
Sadlier Inc .30g	8	7½	7½	— ½
Safe Flight Instrm	12	11½	11½	— ¾
Safran Printing .30	14	13½	13½	— ½
Saga Adminst	47½	46	47½	+1½
Santa Anita Cons †	41	40	40	
Saunders Leasing .10	13¼	13¼	13½	
Sav-on-Drugs .10g	17¼	16¾	17¼	+3¼
Scantlin Electronics	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ½
Schleidahl	15⅛	13⅞	15⅛	+1⅛
Scholz Homes	19½	19¼	19½	
Schott Industries	13⅞	13	13	— ⅝
Scientific Computers	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Scientific Control	24	20	20	—3
Scientific Indust	5⅛	4½	4½	— ⅞
Scope	36	33	33	—3
Scott&Sons .50	81¾	81	81	— ½
Scottys HomBldr .10g	15¾	15½	15½	
ScrippsHowBdcst 1.40	25½	24	24	— ¼
Scripto Inc	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Sea World	16¼	15¾	15¾	—1
Sealed Power 1b	28⅝	27½	28¾	+1
Searle GD pf .80	17½	17	17	— ¼
Seaway Food .20b	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Seismic Computing	32¼	31	32	+ ½
Semtech	12	9½	11½	+2¼
Seneca Foods	6	6	6	
Seneca Oil †	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Sequoyah Industries	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
SevenUp Co .60	41½	38¼	41½	
Shakespeare Co .40	15	14⅜	14½	— ½
Shapell Indust	27	25⅞	26¾	
Shareholders Cap	12¾	11½	11½	—1⅛
ShatterproofGlass .50	12⅛	11¾	12	— ¼
Shepard Niles 1.20a	43	43	43	
Sherwood Leasing	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
Shop Rite Foods 1	15½	15	15	— ½
Sicks Rain Brew .28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Signet Corp .40	8¾	8½	8½	
Siliconix Corp	21½	21½	21½	
Silver King	12	11½	12	
Simon&Shuster .10g	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
Skaggs Pay Less .30	26¾	25	25	—2
Small Bus Inv .08g	12	12	12	
Smith Transfer .80	18	17½	17½	— ½
Snap on Tools .84	36¾	36	36¼	+ ¾
Sonoco Prods .60a	35½	34¼	34¼	—1¾
Sossin System	14	11⅞	13½	+2½
Soundscriber Corp	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
Southeast Capitl .60a	9½	9¼	9¼	
Southern Airways .16	10½	10¼	10½	— ½
Southern Bakeries	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Southn Calif Wat .94	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
SouthnConn Gas 2.24	31¾	31	31½	+ ½
Southn Industries 1	16½	15¾	16	+ ½
SouthnNEng Tel 2.60	41¼	41	41	— ½
SouthnUnionGas 1.22	25½	25	25¾	+ ¼
Southland Corp .24b	37¼	36½	36½	— ¾
Southwest Factories	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
Southwest Gas Cp 1	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Sthwst GasProd .30g	22¼	21½	21½	— ⅝
Southwestn El Svc 1	17¼	16	16	—1
Southwstn Research	20¾	16¼	16¼	—3¾
Sovereign Inc	6⅞	6	6	— ⅜
Space Craft	10¼	9½	9½	—1
Spacerays	10½	9¼	10½	+1
Specialty Restaurnts	17½	15¾	17½	+1½
Spencer Packing .25	20	19¾	20	
Sperti Drug	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Spiral Metal	14	12¾	13	+1
Springfld GasLt 1.24	18¾	18½	18½	
Staco Inc	6½	5⅛	6½	+1¼
Std Pacific	11½	10¾	11½	+1½
Std Register 1	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
Std Screw 1.20	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ¼
Stanley HomePds .90	21½	21	21	— ½
Steiber Ind	6	6⅝	6⅝	
Sterling Stores .25g	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
Strwbrdge&Clth 1.20b	49	49	49	
Subscription Telev	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
Sugardale Fds .16	11	10½	10½	— ½
SuperiorElectric .24b	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Szabo Food Svc	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	—1
TIME DC .60	19	18½	18½	+ ½
Tally Corporation	23	18¼	18¼	—3¾
Tampax Inc 3a	222	219	222	+2
Tanger Industries	10	9	9	—1½
Tassette Inc	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Taylor Internatl	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Taylor Wine 1.20	79	78½	78½	—2
Technical Publishing	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Technology Inc	20	15½	20	+4½
Tecumseh Prod 2.40a	138	137	137	+4

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Telecom .28	13	12¾	13	
Telephone Util †	13	12½	12½	— ¾
Tele-Tape Prod	6½	5¼	5½	— ¾
Tennant Co .09g	19¾	19	19	— ¾
Tenn Nat Gas .72	12⅞	12	12⅝	+1
Texas Amer Oil	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
Texas Am Sulphur	4½	4	4½	
Texas Intl Airlines	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
Texscan Corp	6	5⅝	5⅝	
Thalhimer Bros .50	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Therm Air Mfg	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Thermotech Ind	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
Thompson JW .40g	34¾	33¼	34¾	+1¾
Tidewat Mar Svc .40	27½	27	27¼	— ½
Tiffany&Co .50b	25½	25	25½	+ ½
Tiffany Ind	11	10½	10½	— ½
Titan Group	14¼	13½	13¾	+ ½
Topsys Intl .07d	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
Torginol Indust	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Towle Manufact .56	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Tracor	32	32	32	
Traid Corp	5¼	5	5	
Trans Coast Invest	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Transcont Gas PL 1	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Transcont Oil	3½	2¾	2¾	
Travelodge Corp .25	37	36½	37	
Tremco Mfg 1	22½	22	22	— ½
Trend Industries	28¼	28	28	— ¾
Triangle Corp	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Trico Products 1a	32¼	32	32	— ¼
Tridair Industries	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Trinity Industries .80	15¾	15½	15¾	— ¼
Triton Oil&Gas	8¾	8½	8½	
Tropicana Prod	34¾	34¼	34½	— ¼
Twin-Dis Clutch 1b	31¾	30¾	31½	+2
Tyson's Food	18⅞	17¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
URS Systems	28½	25	27½	+2½
Uni Capital .20b	39	38	39	
Unimed Inc	8½	7	8¼	+3¾
Unitec Indust †	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
UnitArtistThea .10d	26½	23½	24¼	
Unit Convales Hosp	9	7½	9	+1¾
Unit Dollar Strs .50	29½	29	29½	+ ½
Unit Illuminatng 1.92	31¼	30⅞	31	— ¼
Unit International	16¾	16½	16¾	+2¼
Unit McGill .05e	8¼	7⅜	8¼	
Unit Refining .07g	17	16¼	16¼	
US Banknote .30	22¾	20½	22½	+2½
US Crown	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
US Envelope .60	23	22	22½	— ½
US Envelope pf .70	10	10	10	
US Financial .05g	44½	42	44½	+2½
US Sugar 2	49½	49½	49½	— ½
US Truck Lines 1.40	44	43¼	44	+1⅜
Unitek Corporation	30	29	29	—1
Universal Foods 1	27	25	27	+1¾
Universal Invest Tr	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Univ Pub&Distrib	11¼	10¼	11¼	+1
Universal Tel	14½	14	14	— ½
Univis Inc .27g	14⅜	13¼	13¾	—1¼
Upper PeninsPw 1.60	24½	24	24½	+ ¾
Utah Shale Land	8¼	7	8¼	+ ¾
Utilities&Indust .10d	27	26	26	
Vacu Blast	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Vahlsing	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
Valley Gas .76	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
Valmont Industries	12¼	11½	12	
Value Lines Devel	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Van Dus Air .40	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
Vance Sanders 1.20a	24	21½	21½	—1
Velcro Indust .12	43	42½	43	+ ½
Ventron Corp .40	42½	42½	42½	
Vermont Amer .60	17	16	16	—1
Viatron Computer	47½	42½	44	+4
Victory Markets .40	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Va Chemical .52	27	26½	26½	— ½
Vitramon Inc	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Viviane Woodard	27¼	23¾	27¼	+3½
Vogue Instrument	8½	7¼	8½	+1½
Volunir NatGas .28b	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
WTC Air Freight	17	16¾	17	+1
Wabash Cons	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ⅝
Wadsworth Publishng	24½	22½	24½	+2
Waldbaum	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
Walker Scott .22g	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Wallace BusFms .70	37¼	35½	37¼	+1¾
Wallace Sam P .44b	9	7¾	9	+ ¼
Walter Reade Organ	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ½
Warner Elec .34	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Warshow&Sons .70	9¾	9	9	— ⅝
Warwick Elec	15¾	14¼	15¼	+ ½
Washington NatGas 1	17¾	17	17¼	— ¼
WashingtonREIT .60g	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
Washington Scientific	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Water Treatment	17	16¾	17	
Wayne Mfg .32b	17	17	17	— ½
Webb Resources	21½	18½	19	—2½
Wehr Corp .60	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
Weight Watchers Intl	16¾	15¾	15¾	— ½
Weingarten J .40	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Welsfields Inc .46	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Weldotron	18½	17½	18½	+ ½
Wellington Mgt 1.40a	27½	26½	27½	+1¼
Wells GardElectr 1a	17½	16¾	16¾	— ½
Wells Rich Greene	12¾	11¼	12½	+1⅞
Werner Continental	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Werner Cont pf .80	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Westcoast Prod	10½	9½	10½	+ ⅝
Wstn CoNo Am .27g	11⅛	10½	11¼	— ½
Westn Gear .30	16½	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Westn Ky Gas 1.20	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
Westn MtgeInv .24g	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Westn Oil Shale	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	
Westn Publishing .72	16¾	16½	16½	+ ½
Westn Std Uranium	4¾	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
Westgate Calif	11½	11	11¼	— ⅛
Wetson's Corp	15¼	14¼	15¼	+ ¾
Wetterau Foods .40	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¾
White Shield	21½	19	19	—3½
Wien Cons Airl .05	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Wigwam Stores .15g	11	11	11	+ ¼
Wiley&Sons .30b	34½	33½	34½	+1
Wilson Freight .40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Wings&Whls Exp .06	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
Winnebago Indust	30½	29¾	29¾	—1¼
Winslow Tele Tronics	3¼	3	3	+ ⅛
Winter Jack	15	13	15	+1½
Winter Park Tel .64	38	38	38	
Wisconsin PwL&Lt 1.32	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
Wisc RealEstInv .60g	11½	11	11¼	— ¼
Wolf Corp	10	9¾	10	— ½
Wood JR .32g	14½	14	14½	
Woodward&Lothrop 1	20¼	19½	20¼	+2
Worldwide Energy	4	4	4	— ⅛
Wrather Corp	10⅛	9	10⅛	+ ¾
Wright WE .25	19¾	18¼	19¼	
Wynn Oil	23½	22¼	23½	+1¼
Yardney Elec	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ½
Yellow Freight .64	26	24¾	24¾	—1½
Younker Bros 1.20	28½	28½	28½	
Ziens Utah Banc .56	12¼	12	12	— ¼

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Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Air Red 3⅞s87	131	74⅝	72¾	74	
AlaPow 3½s72	5	90	90	90	+⅝
AlleghL cv4s81	56	83	80	83	+½
AlliedC 6.60s93	10	90¼	90¼	90¼	+1¼
AlliedC 5.20s91	25	76¼	76	76	
AlliedCh 3½s78	39	75½	74½	74½	−2¼
Allied Pd 7s84	21	82⅞	79¼	79½	−3½
AllSt cv4½s81	10	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	−2⅞
AlldSt cv4⅝s92	125	88½	87	88½	+1½
AlldSup 5¾s87	82	100	96½	99⅞	+3⅞
Alcoa 6s92	63	84½	83	83	
Alcoa cv5¼s91	262	105⅞	104¼	105¾	+¼
Alcoa 4¼s82	10	74½	74	74	−2½
Alcoa 3⅞s83	5	69½	69½	69½	
Alcoa 3s79	27	70	69½	70	
AlumCa 4½s80	21	73	73	73	
AlumCa 3⅞s70	35	97 21-32	97⅝	97⅝	
Amerce cv5s92	37	79⅛	78⅝	79⅛	+⅝
AAirFlt 4⅞s87	88	102½	98½	102½	+2¼
AAirl cv5½s91	544	124	120½	123½	+2
AAirl cv4¼s92	329	90	86	89⅞	+1⅞
Am Airl cv4s90	343	120	114	120	+5
ABrand 5⅞s92	18	82	81½	82	−2⅞
ABrand 4⅝s90	4	71	71	71	
Am Bdcst 5s93	506	102	98	98⅞	−1⅞
Am Can 6s97	128	85½	82⅞	82⅞	−½
Am Can 4¾s90	35	72	72	72	−3
ADist cv4⅛s86	78	79	77	77	−⅞
A Enka 5¼s94	22	101	100⅞	101	+1½
AmExpt 5¼s93	458	71½	67¼	69	−1¾
AmFP 5s2030	44	60½	59⅝	59⅝	−⅞
AmFP 4.80s87	63	62	61	61¾	−¼
A Hoist 5½s93	62	76	73	73	−3
A Hoist 4¾s92	193	85	82⅛	84	
Am Inv 8⅝s89	49	100¼	99¾	100	
AMFdy 4¼s81	61	71½	70	71½	+½
A Smelt 4⅝s88	16	71½	71¼	71⅛	
AmSug 5.30s93	25	70	69½	70	
AmSug 5.3s93r	6	69¼	69⅛	69¼	
AmT&T 4⅝s85	461	73¾	72	72	−1½
AmTT 4⅝s85r	1	73	73	73	
AmT&T 3⅞s90	90	65½	64¼	64¼	−1¾
AmT&T 3⅜s73	353	85⅛	83⅛	83⅝	−1⅜
A2mT&T 2⅞s87	34	59⅞	58½	59⅞	−⅛
AmT&T 2¾s71	177	94½	93½	94⅛	
AmT&T 2⅝s75	393	76¾	76	76½	−⅛
AmT&T 2¾s80	223	65½	64⅛	65⅛	
AmT&T 2¾s82	94	63	61	61	−2
AmT&T 2⅝s86	131	58⅞	57¼	57¼	−⅝
Amfac 5¼s94	97	103	101½	102	+1½
AMK Cp 6¾s88	75	79	78⅜	79	
AMK Cp 5⅛s94	728	78	76⅛	78	+¼
Ampex 5⅛s94	650	117½	115	117¼	+1
Anheusr 6s92	7	84	83½	84	−1
Anheus 5.45s91	1	75	75	75	+3
ApcoOil 5¾s81	2	74	74	74	−1
ApcoOil cv5s88	1247	130⅞	120	127	+7
Armco 4.35s84	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	
Armour 5s84	126	71½	70⅝	71½	+½
Armr cv4½s83	13	98⅛	97½	97½	−1⅜
ArmR cv4½s87	99	86⅞	86¼	86¼	
AshlOil 6.15s92	10	82½	82½	82½	+2½
AshlO cv4¾s93	166	85½	83⅛	84	+⅞
Assolnv 7⅝s88	10	93¾	93¾	93¾	−¼
Assolnv 6⅛s70	104	99 23-32	99 1-16	99 1-16	−⅞

International Marketing Manager

Major U.S. Corporation engaged in the design and manufacture of state-of-the-art electronic systems in the areas of Command and Control, Digital Communications, and Tactical Data Processing has an immediate requirement for an aggressive, qualified individual to serve as area marketing manager for Northwestern Europe. We are presently engaged in the pursuit of a number of large programs in this environment and the individual selected will reside in Europe.

This position requires a minimum of 5 years marketing experience, with electronic engineering background plus a proven record of marketing systems and equipment for defense applications, and a knowledge of the military agencies, both local and U.S. in Northwestern Europe. A secondary language, while not essential, is preferred, and U.S. citizenship is also desirable.

Salary will be commensurate with experience and capability and will be to U.S. standards.

For Paris interview, please send resumé.

PARIS INTERVIEWS
WEEK OF NOVEMBER 10th
(No Phone Calls Please)
MR. PAT QUINN
Manager, International Operations
LITTON INDUSTRIES S.A.
39 Boulevard de Waterloo,
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Assolnv 5⅛s79	29	75	75	75	−3⅛
Assolnv 4⅞s85	3	67	67	67	
Assolnv 4½s76	35	78	77¾	77¾	−¼
Assolnv 4½s83	10	69	69	69	+2
Assolnv 4⅝s84	19	63½	63	63½	
Atchison 4s75	15	64½	62½	62½	−1½
Atchison 4s95st	18	62	60	62	+2
AtlCstL 4.95s88	2	67	66	66	+1
AtlCstL 4⅝s88	9	64½	64½	64½	−½
AtlCstL 4s80	1	67½	67½	67½	−1
AtlRef 3¼s79	20	69⅞	69½	69½	
Atl Rich 5⅝s97	10	79⅛	78¼	78¼	−⅞
Aurora 4⅝s80	46	80⅛	79	79	−3
AutoC cv4¾s87	40	103	102	102	+⅞
AutSpkr 4⅝s87	193	56	54½	55	−1½
Avco D 9½s89	176	103½	101½	102	−1
Avco Cp 7½s93	156	85	82⅞	85	
Avco Cp 5½s93	127	80	77⅝	80	+½
BeltG cv4¼s74	3	134½	134½	134½	−3½
B&O cv4½s10f	39	65	65	65	
BO cv4½s10A	119	52⅝	51¾	52	+¼
B&O 4½s95	15	57½	56½	57½	+1
B&O 4s80	9	66¾	65⅛	66⅜	−¼
B&O 3⅞s70	72	96	96	96	
BangP 8¼s94	170	91	88½	89	−2
BangP 5¼s92	60	67	67	67	−1
BaxLab 4½s88	99	143	138⅛	138⅜	−3½
BaxLab cv4s87	58	172	169	170¼	
Beaunit 4⅝s90	69	75	73½	74¼	+⅝
BectonD 4⅝s88	101	121½	115½	121½	+1½
BeechA 4¾s93	51	72	70⅝	71⅛	+1⅛
BelcoP 4¾s88	93	71	68	71	+2
Bemis 6⅝s92	15	81	81	81	−1
Benef F 8⅞s71	181	101¾	100½	101½	+½
BenefF 6¼s70	38	99 13-32	98⅞	98⅞	−⅝
BenefF 5.60s71	42	96½	95¼	96¼	+½
Benef Fin 5s77	6	81	80	80	−1
Ben Fin 4⅝s81	30	73¾	72⅛	73⅝	−1⅜
Berkey 5¾s86	123	109	106	107	−2
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	10	95	95	95	
BethSH 5.40s92	27	79½	78⅛	79	
Beth St 4½s90	69	70⅝	68⅞	68¼	−1⅜
Beth Stl 3¼s80	1	70	70	70	
Beth Stl 3s79	3	68½	68½	68½	
Beth Stl 2⅞s70	6	96 1-32	95½	95½	−15-16
Beth Stl 2⅝s76	2	74	74	74	
Black D cv4s92	58	152½	149½	150½	−5½
BobbieB 5¼s81	33	82	81	81½	+½
Borden 5⅝s97	22	83½	80½	80½	
Borden 4⅞s91	2	67½	67½	67½	+½
Borden 2⅞s81	1	60	60	60	+3
Boston Me 6s70	99	50½	49	50½	+1
BosMe 4½s70f	52	44⅝	37	44⅝	+5⅛
Bran 5¾s86xw	311	62½	60¼	62	+1¼
Bruns cv4½s81	64	72½	70½	70½	−1
Budd cv5⅞s94	2	91	91	91	
BudgtF 6s2010	14	64	62	62	−2
Budgetind 6s88	46	66	64	65¾	−¼
Buf Nia 2¾s75	1	73½	73½	73½	+2
Burlind cv5s91	86	102	101½	102	+1
Burrghs 4⅞s94	426	123½	120¾	121	−2⅝
Burrg 3¼s93cd	367	118½	115	117½	−2¼
CanPac 4sperp	12	57¼	57	57	−1
CPac fn4sperp	35	58⅛	58	58⅛	
CaroTT 5⅝s88	9	114	112¾	114	+2⅞
Carrier 5⅛s89	47	117½	117½	117½	
Case 5½s90	3	65¼	65¼	65¼	−1⅜
CastlCk 5⅞s94	137	100½	98½	100¼	+¾
CaterT 5.30s92	26	80	79½	79½	+¼
CaterTr 5s77	6	81⅛	80	81⅛	+1⅛
CecoCp 4.75s88	16	80⅝	80⅛	80⅝	+1¼
Celanes cv4s90	55	82⅝	82	82⅝	−1⅛
CeGa 4½sB20f	10	51⅝	51⅛	51½	+½
CenGa 4s95	2	54¼	54	54	−¼
CenNYPw 3s74	10	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+⅛
vjCRRNJ 3¼s	198	25½	24⅛	25	+⅝
Cessna cv3⅞s	66	93	92¼	92¼	−¾
Chadbrn 6½s89	228	124½	116	124½	+8½
Champ 4½s84	5	129	129	129	
ChaseB 4⅞s93	223	108⅝	103¼	104½	−4½
Ches&O 4½s92	28	66	65½	66	+1
Ches&O 3⅞s73	1	85	85	85	
C&O 3½s 96D	17	52	52	52	−¼
C&O 3½s 96E	3	52	52	52	
ChiB&Q 4⅝s78	5	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	+⅛
ChiB&Q 2⅞s70	2	95½	95½	95½	
ChiEIll 5s2054f	3	50	49½	49½	−½
Chil&L 4s83f	4	53	53	53	−2
CMSP 5s2055f	96	50	48½	48½	−1⅛
CMSP 4½s2019	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
CMSP cv4½s44	31	50	48¼	49	+⅝
CMSP 4s 94	1	51	51	51	+¾
Chi RIP 5⅛s83	56	66	65	65	−1½
Chi TH inc94	4	42½	42½	42½	
ChockF 4½s81	42	72	68½	69½	+⅜
ChrisCraft 6s89	269	89	85	89	−¾
ChryFin 7⅝s74	171	97⅝	97¼	97½	
CinG&E 4¼s87	2	70	70	70	
CinG&E 2⅝s75	26	75	75	75	
CIT Fin 4¾s71	167	92¾	92¼	92¾	+⅝
CIT Fin 3⅝s70	52	96¼	96 1-32	96 1-32	
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	46	90	88	88	−1⅞
CitiesSv 6⅞s97	45	86	85	85	+1½
Cities Sv 3s77	4	74	73	74	+1¼
CCCSL 4½s77	5	72½	72½	72½	−½
CC&SL 4s93	5	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+⅛
CCCSL 4s90SL	2	94½	94½	94½	
ClevElll 7¼s90	29	97½	96	97½	+1
ClevElll 3s70	31	96⅛	96	96⅛	+⅛
Cluett cv4¼s84	3	138½	138⅜	138½	
CollAlk 4⅝s91	8	136	132	136	+10
CollnsR 4⅞s87	204	88	83	88	+4½
ColoF cv4⅞s77	63	91½	90	91	+1
Col Gas 5¼s85	14	77⅛	77	77	+1½
Col Gas 5s82	4	76½	76½	76½	−2
Col Gas 4⅞s83	10	73⅞	73⅜	73⅜	−⅛
Col Gas 4⅝s81	4	75⅛	71	75⅛	+⅝
Col Gas 4⅝s83	7	70¼	68⅜	70¼	+1⅞
Col Gas 3⅞s81	2	66½	66½	66½	−½
Col Pict 4¾s87	20	133	131½	133	−5
ColSOE 4½s87	5	67	67	67	
ComlSol 4½s91	109	64	62¾	62¾	−½
Comw Ed 3s77	61	74⅛	73	73⅞	+⅞
Comw Ed 3s78	10	73⅛	73	73	
Com Oil 4¼s92	107	85	84¼	85	−¼
ComptrScl 6s94	2329	118½	106⅞	118½	+9½
Con Edis 5s87	61	74¼	71¾	72½	−2¾
Con Edis 5s90	37	273	72¾	73	+⅛
ConEd 4⅝s90	31	68	67½	67½	−3½
ConEd 4⅝s91	6	69	69	69	
ConEdis 4⅝s93	44	68	64½	65	−4½
ConEd 4⅝s91	15	64½	64½	64½	−4½
ConE 4⅝s92W	2	63	63	63	−2
ConEdis 4¾s86	44	65½	65	65	
ConEdis 4s88	39	63⅛	61⅞	63	
ConEdis 3⅞s83	9	63	63	63	
ConEdis 3⅝s85	33	59	57½	58¼	+¼
ConEdis 3s79	11	66⅛	66	66	−1½
ConEdis 3s81	31	62½	62	62	−⅛
ConEdis 2¾s72	4	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
ConEdis 2⅝s82	3	60	60	60	+1
ConEdis 2⅝s77	39	68⅞	68¼	68¼	−¾
Con NatG 5s82	10	76½	76½	76½	
Con NatG 5s85	4	75	75	75	
Con NG 4⅝s82	12	74	74	74	
Con NG 4⅝s87	6	68	68	68	−1
Con NG 4⅝s86	20	71¼	71	71	−½
Con NG 3¼s76	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+⅝
ConsPw 7⅝s99	90	98¾	97½	97½	−¾
ConsPw 6⅝s98	51	93	93	93	+½
ConsPw 6⅝s98	42	90	89¼	90	+1
ConsPw 5⅞s95	90	81	79⅛	80½	−3½
ConsPw 4⅝s89	47	71	70	70	
ConsPw 4⅝s91	13	70	70	70	
ConsPw 2⅞s75	83	76⅛	75½	75½	−1⅝
ContAirl 3½s92	301	61	56½	58½	+1¼
Ct Bk cv4⅝s83	7	200	200	200	−2
Cont Mot 7s99	49	75	72	72	−3
Cont Oil 7½s99	30	99½	99½	99½	−½
Cont Oil 4⅝s91	10	70	70	70	
CtTelInt fn5½s	3	100	96	100	
ContDat 5½s87	33	75	74⅛	75	
CopwSt cv5s79	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	−1½
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	55	81	79	79½	−1½
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	8	72	72	72	−3
Crane Co 7s93	30	82	80	81⅞	+1¾
Crane Co 7s94	378	79	77⅛	78	−⅞
Crane 6½s92	148	81	78⅝	80	+1½
Crane cv5s93	18	97	96	96¼	−¾
Cresc cv5½s80	34	64⅞	63	63½	−¼
Crow Coll 4s92	39	119	116½	116½	+1⅜
Cyan fn5¾s80	4	87	87	87	
DanaCorp 6s91	19	85	83⅝	85	
Dayco Cp 6s94	46	100½	99⅜	100½	+½
Dayco 5⅜s94	23	84	84	84	+⅞
DayHud 7⅝s94	1	97	97	97	
Deere 4½s83	15	69½	69	69½	+½
DelLW 5s85	1	51	51	51	+⅛
DelLW Inc93f	1	15½	15½	15½	+⅝
DLW 4s-6s2042	18	40	39	39	−⅞
DelP&L 6⅝s97	3	83½	83½	83½	+½
DelMont 5¼s94	75	93	89⅝	92	−1
DRG 4⅛s 2018	10	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	−3⅛
Det Ed 6.40s98	38	88½	88	88	+½
Det Ed 6s96	45	86½	82	82¼	−4⅞
Det Ed 3s70	35	95⅛	94½	94½	−½
Det Ed 2⅞s84	2	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
Det Ed 2¾s82	9	59	59	59	−½
DiamSh 7⅝s94	10	99	99	99	
DiGiorg 5⅝s93	14	142	140½	142	−4½
Dillingm 5⅞s94	93	98¾	96	98¾	+1¾
Disney cv5s94	193	144	140	142	−4
Disney 4⅝s93	10	170½	170	170	+1
Diver In 5⅞s93	104	82	76⅛	81½	+5
Doug Airc 5s78	8	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
DowCh 7.75s99	57	101¼	100½	101¼	+⅛
DowCh 6.70s98	20	90	89½	89½	−3½
DowCh 4.35s88	8	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
Dresser 4⅛s77	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Duplan 5½s94	112	75	73	73½	−½
Duq Lt 5s2010	8	70⅛	70	70	
Duq Lt 4⅝s89	7	65¼	65	65	+1½
Duq Lt 2¾s77	12	70	69⅞	70	+½
EastAirL 5s92	366	65	62⅞	65	+2
EastAir 4⅝s93	248	76	72	76	+3¼
EatYale 5½s92	3	79	79	79	−4¼
Eckerd 4¾s88	21	140¼	137⅞	140	+3½
EG&G 3½s87	103	82¼	79¾	81½	−1¼
ElgJolE 3¼s70	3	97	97	97	+¼
ElPasoNG 6s93	134	99½	97	99	+2½
Erie 5s 2020f	13	16	15⅛	15¼	−¾
Erie cv4½s15f	82	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
Erie 3⅛s2000G	9	35½	35½	35½	+½
EvansP 6¼s94	152	112½	110¼	112½	+¾
FairHill 4⅝s92	374	80¼	74⅝	79⅛	+5⅛
FamFin 9½s89	268	103	102	102⅝	−⅛
FamFin 5s81	10	73	73	73	
FarahMfg 5s94	150	84	82	84	+2
FAS Int 5s89	199	76	74⅛	76	+2
FedPac 5⅛s87	182	87¾	84⅛	87¾	+3⅛
FedDS fn4½s85	5	101	101	101	
Fibrebd 4⅝s93	241	101	95¼	101	+6
Firestne 3¼s77	22	70½	70	70½	−2¼
FishrFd 6½s94	69	93	91½	92¼	+⅜
FlaECst 5s2011	5	76	76	76	+1
FMC cv4¼s92	228	80⅛	78½	80	+1½
Food Fair 4s79	67	70½	69	69	−½
ForeDal 5½s80	13	163½	161	161	−½
Fruehauf 6s87	18	79⅛	79	79	
Frueht 5½s94	528	106½	103½	103⅜	−2⅝
Fuqualnd 7s88	18	82¼	80⅛	80¼	−1⅜
GAC Cp 5⅞s94	375	133½	127½	128	−1
GAccept 9½s74	439	105	103½	104⅝	−⅝
Gen Cig 5½s87	7	72	71	71	+1
Gen El 5.30s92	63	81½	80	80⅞	−⅞
GenElec 3½s76	80	81½	79⅞	79⅞	−1¼
GEOv fn4¼s85	5	87	87	87	
Gen Host 6s90f	7	60¼	60	60	
GenInst cv5s92	191	82	79½	79¾	−1¼
GenInst 4¼s85	13	116½	114	114	
GMot Ac7½s90	181	95	94⅝	95	+¼
GMotAc 6¼s88	236	86⅜	84⅛	84¼	−2½
GMot Acc 5s77	352	82½	81⅜	81½	
GMot Acc 5s80	154	80	77	77¼	−2⅞
GMot Acc 5s81	21	78⅞	77¼	77⅞	−1⅜
GMotAc 4⅝s87	9	74⅝	74¼	74¼	+¼
GMotAc 4⅝s82	81	72½	70¼	70½	−¾
GMotAc 4⅝s83	179	72½	70½	70¾	−1¼
GMotAc 4⅝s86	36	71	69¼	70	−¼
GMotAc 4½s85	293	72	69¼	69¼	−2¼
GMot Acc 4⅝s79	219	72¼	71⅛	72⅝	+1
GMotAc 3⅝s75	248	79½	77¾	77¾	−1⅛
GMotAc 3½s72	141	89⅞	89	89	
GMotCp 3¼s79	4	72	72	72	−1
GenT El 6¼s91	243	84¼	82¼	82⅞	−¾
GenTel cv5s92	143	93½	90½	92	−¼
GenTEl cv4s90	156	85¼	81½	82½	−3½
GldLew 4⅝s87	30	71⅜	70	70	−1¾
GlenAlden 6s88	1130	59½	58	58½	−1⅜
Gdrich 4⅝s85	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+3⅝
GordonJly 5s88	264	113¼	108½	109	−4⅛
Grace cv4¼s90	201	69⅞	68⅛	69	−¼
Granite 4⅝s94	47	67	66	67	−½
Grant cv4s90f	5	198	198	198	+9
GINP cv4½s91	83	105⅛	102	104½	+2½
GtNorRy 5s73	16	90⅝	90¼	90¼	−2¼
GtNoRy 4¼s76	2	81	81	81	
GtNR 2⅝s2010	41	42	40⅛	42	+2
GrGiant 4¾s92	13	84⅝	83⅛	84	+1½
Grolier 4¾s87	33	86⅛	84⅜	84⅝	−¼
Grum cv4½s92	185	81	78¼	80	+1
Gulf MO 5s15A	2	59	59	59	
GulfMO 5s 56F	9	59	59	59	+1
Gulf Wind 6s87	45	66⅛	63½	63½	−2½
GulfWtInd 6s88	174	65¾	63½	63¾	−1⅜
GulfWst 5⅜s93	762	64⅞	63¼	64	−¾
Gulf Wl 5¼s87	313	72¼	70	70½	−1½
GlfWst 5¼s87A	78	72½	70½	71⅞	−⅝
Ham Pap 5s94	50	92½	92	92½	+½
HelmrchP 5s87	343	85	78¼	84½	+5⅝
Heublein 5⅜s94	301	111	109	111	+1
HillsSpk 5¼s88	50	123⅛	119½	119½	−4
HockV 4½s99	6	62½	62	62½	+1½
HoernWal 5s94	13	92½	91½	91½	−½
Honeywell 4s76	10	82	81½	81½	
Host Int 5¼s94	14	110	109	110	+⅞
HouseF 8¾s75	268	102⅝	102	102½	
HouseF 5s82	15	75	74¾	74¾	−¼
HouseF 4⅞s81	2	72½	72½	72½	+⅞
HouseF 4⅝s77	20	80⅛	80½	81½	
HouseF 4⅝s84	37	70	68¼	70	−1
HouseF 4s78	10	72	72	72	
Howmet 4½s92	61	79½	77¼	78	−1½
Humble 6⅝s98	10	86½	86	86	+½
Hunt cv4⅝s86	76	177½	169⅞	177½	+7½
Ill BellTel 3s78	1	70½	70½	70½	
Ill BellT 2⅝s81	26	63	63	63	
IndHead 5½s93	155	92¼	90	91¾	−¼
IndMichE 8s74	195	101¼	100⅞	101	−⅛
IntHar 4.80s91	40	70	69	69	−1
IntHarv 4⅝s88	28	70	69¼	70	+⅜
IntHarC 4⅝s81	5	72	72	72	
IntHarC 4⅝s79	30	75	75	75	+1½
IntMin cv4s91	184	56¼	55	56	−½
IntNick 6.85s93	27	92	91	91	
Int Silv cv5s93	35	92½	91	92½	+1¼
IntT&T 4.90s87	37	68	67¼	67½	−1
InterDS cv4s92	100	81½	80¼	80¼	+¼
Int OPL 3⅞s77	6	74½	74½	74½	
IpcoHos 5⅝s89	15	110	110	110	−1
JoneLau 6⅝s94	37	80	78	79½	+1
KerrMc 3⅝s92	225	92	84½	90¾	+5⅝
Keystne 7¼s93	18	85	83	85	+1⅞
KimbCl 5⅞s91	15	84½	84⅛	84⅛	−⅜
KimbCl 5⅞s92	7	84	82¾	83	
Kresge 4⅝s92	33	247	229½	247	+2
LS&MS 3½s97	2	46½	46½	46½	
LehV HT 5s84	23	52½	52½	52½	+2¼
LehVal 4½s74	6	62¼	60	60	−2⅞
LehV 4sA2003	2	38⅛	38	38	
LibMcNL 5s89	52	75⅛	73	75⅛	+2
LiggMyer 6s92	20	80½	80	80	
Ling TV 5¾s76	51	76	73½	73½	−2½
Ling TV 5s88	1686	50	48⅞	49¼	−⅛
Lionel cv5½s80	5	106½	106½	106½	
Litton cv3½s87	111	142	137⅜	137⅜	−4¼
Lockh cv4¼s92	366	60¾	59⅛	60	−⅛
LoewTh 6⅞s93	1612	76¼	72½	76¼	+3⅞
Lone SC 5⅝s93	30	106¼	105⅜	106⅛	+1⅛
LoneSG 4½s87	35	70¾	69	70¾	+1¾
Lorlllrd 6⅝s93	34	82½	80½	80½	−2
Lorillrd 4⅞s86	20	70	69½	70	+⅛
Lou GE 3⅛s84	8	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	−⅝
Lou N 7⅜s93	8	92⅞	92	92⅞	−⅛
Lo N 3⅜s2003F	9	45	44	44	−¼
Lucky Str 5s93	170	150	146⅛	148	+2½
LykeYg 7½s94	453	81¾	80	80½	−½
MacDonld 6s87	147	101½	95	97	−5
MackTr 5⅛s81	15	73½	73	73	−2
Macke 4⅞s92	18	116¼	116	116¼	+¼
Macy cv5s92	12	112	112	112	
Macy cv4¼s90	12	121⅛	120	121⅛	+⅝
MadSqG 6¼s87	23	94	91½	94	+2½
MaineC 5⅛s78	6	73	73	73	
Marcor 6½s88	234	82¼	81	81½	−⅝
Mart Mar 6s94	378	94	92	93¼	+½
Md Cup 5⅛s94	78	109½	107¼	109½	+5½
Masco 5⅝s94	327	112	106⅞	110¼	+1¼
MaySReal 5s77	8	84½	84½	84½	−1½
McCror 7½s94	300	75½	74½	74½	−1¼
McCror 5½s76	17	80¾	80	80	+½
McCrory 5s81	5	64¼	62	62	−1⅞
McDonl 4¾s93	122	135	125½	134	+9
MDonD 4¾s91	638	84¼	78½	82½	+3¼
McGrH 3⅞s92	34	74	73⅛	74	+2
Medusa 5¼s88	5	98⅛	98	98	+½
MetGMay 5s93	154	78½	77	77¾	−¼
MetEdis 2s74	7	78	78	78	+1½
Miles L 6½s92	2	86	86	86	+1
Miles L 5¼s94	133	115¼	114	115	−¼
MplsStL 6s85	4	76	75¼	75¼	+¼
MSPSSM 4s91f	5	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+⅛
MKT In5½s33f	23	17¾	17	17⅛	
MoKanT 4s90	13	45	44	44	−2
MoPac 5s2045f	289	55	53¼	53¾	−1⅝
MoP 4¾s2020f	145	53⅝	51½	52	−1½
MoP 4¾s2030f	165	52½	51	51½	−½
MoPac 4¼s90	63	58⅛	57	58	+¼
MPac 4¼s2005	121	55½	53⅝	53½	−1½
MontWd 4⅞s90	103	68⅞	67⅛	67¼	+⅛
MtWdCr 7⅜s88	50	93⅛	91⅞	91½	−½
MtWdCr 6¼s87	18	84⅝	84	84	−½
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	5	74½	74½	74½	+2½
MtWdCr 4¼s81	10	73¼	73¼	73¼	+2¾
MorE 3½s2000	14	41⅝	41½	41½	
MSL cv4½s84	109	78	74	75	
NatBisc 4¾s87	6	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+⅛
Nat Can 5s93	25	120	119½	119½	−¼
N Cash 7.70s94	124	100⅝	99¼	99¼	−1⅝
N Cash 5.60s91	15	81	80	81	
NatCtyL 5½s88	48	89	85	85	−1
N Dairy 4⅝s92	1	68	68	68	
N Dairy 3⅛s76	5	75	75	75	+½
Fat Dairy 3s70	5	94¾	94¾	94¾	
N Dairy 2¾s70	7	95	94½	95	+½
Nat Dist 4½s92	58	87	85½	87	+1½
Nat Ind 5¾s88	216	69¼	65	65	−4⅞
N Lead 4⅝s88	11	69½	66	66	−3½
NatSteel 3⅛s82	20	64½	64½	64½	+½
Newbry 6½s94	78	110	105½	110	+3
NEng TT 3s74	6	81	81	81	
NY Cent 6s80	45	85¼	85⅛	85⅛	
NY Cent 6s90	11	75	74⅞	75	
NYCent 5s2013	122	60¼	59½	59⅞	−1
NYC 4½s2013	158	55	53⅝	54	−¼
NY Cent 4s98	75	51⅜	50¼	50⅝	−½
NYCHR 3½s97	23	48	47	47⅜	−3¾
NYCMC 3½s98	11	49	46	49	+1
NYHar 4s43A	4	52	52	52	−7
NYHar 4s43B	55	53⅛	49	50	−3⅛
NYLaW 4½s73	1	76	76	76	
NYLackW 4s73	17	75	75	75	
vjNH 4½s2022f	102	9½	8⅞	9¼	−⅛
vjNH 4s2007f	379	35	32¾	34¼	−¼
NYP&L 2¾s75	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	−1⅞
NYTel 4½s91	16	71½	69¼	69¼	−2¼
NYTel 4⅛s93	3	64	64	64	
NYTel 3s89	13	59½	59⅛	59⅛	−⅞
Nia MP 4⅞s87	27	74	73	73	−⅛
NorW 4.85s2015	4	62	62	62	
Norf&W 4s96	3	64½	64½	64½	+1½
NoAmPhil 4s92	165	105¼	99½	105¼	+4½
NorARk 5¼s91	16	69	66½	67½	−½
NorARk 4¾s91	148	70	67	67	−1½
NorCen 5s74	1	87	87	87	
Nor NG 5⅝s79	5	79⅛	79	279	+1½
Nor NG 4⅞s81	10	76¼	76¼	76¼	+3¼
Nor NG 4⅞s85	10	71	71	71	+1
Nor NG 4⅞s78	4	76	76	76	−⅛
Nor NG 4½s76	10	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+2⅞
Nor NG 4⅝s84	5	68¾	68⅜	68⅜	−¾
Nor NG 3¼s73	3	80½	80½	80½	−2⅞
NoPac 4½s47	32	89	86	86	−1
NorPac 4s84	9	63¾	63¾	63¾	
NorPac 4s97	48	61⅞	58⅞	59⅝	−2⅝
NorPac 3s2047	61	44	43	44	+1
NoPac 3s2047r	6	44½	43	44½	
NorSt P 5s90	4	73	73	73	
NorSt P 4⅞s91	10	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+⅛
NorSt P 2⅝s75	26	76¼	75⅛	76¼	+¼
NSPWis 4⅝s87	10	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+¼
Northrp 4⅝s87	15	87	87	87	
NwstInd 7½s94	321	73	71½	72½	−⅝
Nort Sim 6s98	30	76⅛	76	76	
OakElec 4⅝s87	68	65⅞	63⅛	64¼	+1¾
Ogden Cp 5s93	105	76⅞	75¾	76¾	−⅛
Ohio Edis 3s74	32	81⅛	79½	79½	−1½
Ohio Ed 2⅞s75	16	77	76	77	+1
OklaGE 2⅞s75	1	76½	76½	76½	
Oneida 5½s88	5	81	81	81	−2
OwnCor 6⅞s94	1	92	92	92	
Owen Ill 4½s92	53	118	117¾	117¾	−¼
PacG&E 5s89	56	77	74¾	75½	−1½
PacG&E 5s91	24	75½	72¼	72¼	−3¼
Pac GE 4⅝s92	15	71	68⅛	69	+1
Pac GE 4½s86	46	73	69½	70½	−2½
Pac GE 4½s90	19	68½	67⅛	68½	+1½
PGE 4½s96JJ	10	66¼	64½	64½	−1½
Pac GE 4⅝s94	39	67	65⅝	65⅝	
Pac GE 4⅝s95	110	68	64½	64½	−1
Pac GE 3⅝s78	10	75	74	74	−1
Pac GE 3⅝s85	22	65	62	62	−3
Pac GE 3⅝s87	10	63	62½	63	+½
Pac GE 3⅛s82	3	66	66	66	−1
PaGE 3⅛s84W	15	62½	62½	62½	
PaGE 3⅛s84X	4	59⅝	59¼	59¼	−⅛
PacG&E 3s70	51	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	−⅝
PacG&E 3s71	16	92½	92¼	92¼	
PacG&E 3s74	118	81½	80⅛	80½	+⅛
PacG&E 3s77	20	72½	72	72	
PacG&E 3s79	20	68⅛	68	68	
Pac GE 2⅞s76	5	73	73	73	
Pac GE 2⅞s80	7	64⅝	64½	64½	+½
Pac GE 2¾s81	1	62	62	62	+1
PasSwAir 6s87	127	70⅝	69	69½	−1
PacT&T 4⅝s88	36	70½	68⅞	69	
PacT&T 3¼s78	6	72	72	72	
PacT&T 3⅛s87	16	60	59	60	−2½
PacT&T 2¾s85	18	57½	57½	57½	−¼
PAA cv5¼s89	587	72½	70⅛	72	+1¼
PAA cv4⅞s79	3	196	196	196	
PAA cv4½s84	129	113⅞	110	111	+1
PAA cv4½s86	444	62⅝	61¼	61⅝	+⅛
Paprcft 5¼s94	145	107¼	105	107	+2
ParkrH cv4s92	23	83	82	83	+1¾
PenCent 6½s93	1	84	84	84	
Pen Dix cv5s82	427	75⅞	73½	75	+1¼
Penney 4¾s93	36	118	116	116½	−1
Penney 5⅝s87	16	78	78	78	
PenPw&L 3s75	29	77⅞	76½	76½	−1
Pen RR 4½s81	47	66½	64⅛	64⅝	−1⅜
Pen RR 4¼s84	15	64	63	63	+1
PenzUn 7½s88	108	92½	90	92	+⅞
PenzUn 7⅝s88	64	91⅛	90½	91	−½
Pepsi fn4½s81	4	116	116	116	
PhilaBW 5s74	5	87	87	87	
Phila El 8s75	412	102½	101½	102	−½
PhilaEl 6½s93	31	90	90	90	−¼
PhilaEl 6½s97	29	86¾	85	86	+1
PhilaEl 5s89	3	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	
PhilaEl 4⅝s87	10	73½	73	73	
PhilaEl 4⅝s86	19	70	68	68	−¾
PhilaEl 3⅝s88	2	65½	65½	65½	−¼
PhilaEl 3⅛s83	19	62	60	60	−2
PhilaEl 3⅛s85	2	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
PhilaEl 2⅞s78	7	71	71	71	
PhilaEl 2¾s74	7	79	79	79	
PhilMor 6⅝s93	22	87½	87½	87½	+½
PhilMor cv6s94	235	128	134¼	127	
PhilVH 5¼s92	85	87½	87	87⅜	−¼
Pilsby 4¾s89	58	109	106	106	−⅜
PCC&SL 5s70	62	97	97	97	−¼
PCC&SL 5s75	60	81¼	81	81	
Proct G 3⅞s81	27	72½	72	72	−4
PubSEG 4⅝s77	35	81⅞	79	79	−½
PubSEG 3⅝s72	15	88⅛	87⅜	87⅜	
Pullman 5⅞s97	11	78	78	78	
Purex cv4⅞s94	124	92	91	91⅞	+⅞
RCA cv4½s92	448	90½	89	89¾	+¼
Rapid Am 7s94	238	69⅝	68½	68¾	−⅛
Readg 3⅛s95	5	38	38	38	+1
RdgBat 5½s88	595	99	92	96½	
ReevesBr 4s91	122	78½	75	77	+2
ReichChm 8s94	12	94	93	93¼	−¼
Rever cv5½s92	53	90	87	89½	+3¼
ReyM cv4½s91	96	79⅛	77½	79¼	+¼
Rey Tob 8¼s74	350	103⅛	102⅛	103	+½
Rey Tob 7⅝s94	191	99⅛	98	98⅛	−1⅜
Reyn Tob 7s89	18	90⅞	89⅞	90	−1½
ReynTob 3s73	16	83½	83	83½	+1½
Rheingd 6½s94	67	107½	106	106	−3
RiegelT cv5s93	169	64¼	62	63	−1¼
RochTel 4⅝s94	57	98	96½	96¼	+½
Rohr cv5¼s86	78	116¼	114	114	−4
StLaw Ad 5s96	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
SLSF 5s2006f	x89	60⅛	59½	59½	+⅛
StLSF 4s97	10	57	57	57	
StPUnD 3⅛s71	7	91½	91½	91½	+1
Sanders cv5s92	94	80	75⅛	79½	+4
SaFeInd 6¼s98	296	104	102¼	103	−2
SaFeInt 5½s87	79	135	125	125	−9⅞
SaturnInd 5s93	23	69⅞	67½	69¾	−¼
Schick El 6s89	18	73	72⅛	73	
SCM Cp 7¼s88	4	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
SCM Cp 5⅛s87	8	75	74⅛	75	+1
SCM cv5½s88	206	91	88⅞	89	−¼
ScottPa cv3s71	157	134	127½	133	+6
SeabAL 3s80	1	62	62	62	
Sbd Fin 7⅝s89	68	92	91⅛	92	+1
Sbd Fin 5⅛s80	5	76	76	76	
Sears R 6⅝s93	137	92	90½	90½	−½
Sears R 4⅝s83	274	79½	77¾	77¾	−¼
SearsRAc 5s82	82	78⅛	76½	77½	+⅞
SearsAc 4⅝s72	38	92¾	92	92	−½
ShellOil 5.30s92	10	78⅝	77⅛	77⅛	−1⅞
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	7	74⅛	73⅜	74⅛	+¼
ShellPL 7½s99	3	101	101	101	+1
ShellUn 2½s71	25	92½	91½	92½	+1
Sinclair 4.60s88	6	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	
Sinclr cv4⅞s86	47	170	162½	168½	+7½
Skil Cp cv5s92	57	87¾	85½	87¾	+1
Socony 2½s76	16	73	72½	72½	−1½
SolaB cv4½s92	7	80⅛	79⅛	80	+1
SBellTT 2¾s85	17	57	57	57	−1
SoCalEd 3⅛s80	341	80⅞	79	80⅛	+⅝
SolndRy 2¾s94	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
SouNGs 7.65s72	52	100⅞	100	100	−¼
SoPac 5¼s83	20	77½	76½	76½	−½
SoPac 4½s81	159	71¾	69⅝	69⅝	−1⅛
SPacOr 4½s77	138	79¼	77⅛	79	
SouthRy 5s94	19	72	70	70	−2
SRyCar 4⅝s88	15	63	62¾	62¾	
SoRyMem 5s96	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	−6⅞
SwBellT 2⅝s85	29	59½	59	59½	+1½
Spartan cv5s86	99	122	118	122	+3
Spiegel 5¼s 83	19	69⅞	68½	69	+⅛
Spiegelinc 5s87	3	66	65	65	+2
Spiegl cv4½s90	47	113¼	110	110	−7
Sprague 4¼s92	297	81⅛	79¾	80½	−1½
Std Intl cv5s87	383	118	108	115¼	+1½
StdOCal 5⅝s92	99	83½	82	82	−1⅛
StdOCal 4⅝s83	96	75⅛	74¾	75	−¾
StdOInd 6s91	62	86½	85	85	−3½
StdOilInd 6s98	157	87	84¼	84¼	−1⅞
StdOInd 4½s82	47	77⅞	76⅛	77	+⅛
StdOInd 3⅛s82	2	67	67	67	
StOilNJ 6½s98	161	93¾	92⅝	92¾	−¼
Std Oil NJ 6s97	227	86⅝	85	85⅞	−¼
StdONJ 2¾s74	9	81¾	80¼	81¾	+½
StdONJ 2⅝s71	54	92¼	92	92¼	+¼
StOilOh 7.60s99	71	101⅝	99½	99½	−2¼
Std Packg 6s90	7	68	66½	68	+1½
StPkg cv5¼s90	72	73¾	71¼	71¼	−2½
StdPrud 6½s90	329	86	84⅛	85⅞	+⅜
Stauff cv4½s91	117	84½	80	83	+½
StaufCh 3⅞s73	3	85	85	85	
Stevens cv4s90	311	84	81½	82	
Stoke cv4¼s82	19	125½	115	125½	+5⅝
Storer cv4½s86	216	78¼	73	75½	−2½
Sundstr cv5s93	171	74	68	74	+6
Sunray 4¼s 87	25	65	65	65	−1
SunshM 6½s89	341	107¾	103	107	+3
SupOil 3⅝s81	5	70	70	70	
SurveyFd 5s84	70	86½	84½	84½	−½
Sybron 4⅞s87	22	93⅝	92½	92¾	
Talcott cv5s79	5	85⅛	85	85	−3
TalcotNat 6s94	70	97	95	95¾	−1½
Tandy 5s89	151	115	114	115	+3⅝
Tappan 5½s94	87	99	97⅛	98	−1
Teledyn 7⅝s94	6	92	90⅛	90¼	−1¼
Teledyn 6½s92	3	83½	83½	83½	+3½
Teledyn 3½s92	357	92	89	90½	+¼
Tenneco 7s93	200	86⅞	85	86¼	+1¼
Tenneco 6½s92	265	102	99⅛	100¼	−1¼
Tenneco 6s79	365	80½	79½	80	−½
TennVAut 8s74	272	102	101½	102	
Texaco 5¾s97	74	81¾	80	81¾	−1⅜
TexasCo 3⅝s83	25	67⅛	67	67⅛	+¼
Tex Pac 5s2000	2	64	61	64	+3
Textron 5⅞s92	8	75	75	75	−1½
TWA 6½s78f	176	79⅞	78⅛	78½	−¼
TWA cv5s94	259	81	79	80½	+1⅛
TWA cv4s92	287	59	57¾	58½	−¼
UnCarb 5.30s97	132	78¼	75½	75½	−3
Union Cp 6s88	19	79	75	75	−4
UnElMo 3⅝s71	26	93	92½	92½	+½
UnOCal 6⅝s98	25	91½	90	91½	+½
UnOCal 4⅝s86	5	74¾	74¾	74¾	+⅛
UnOCal 2⅞s70	3	96	96	96	+¼
UPacCp 4⅝s99	200	98⅛	97	97½	+½
UnPac 2½s91	17	53	51½	51½	−1½
UnAirLin 5s91	541	84	79	82¼	+1⅜
Unit AL 4¼s92	307	73⅞	69½	71⅜	+1⅝
UAirc cv5⅞s91	93	89	86¼	87¼	+1¼
UAirc cv4¼s88	6	141	140	140	
UAirc cv4¼s92	276	73½	71¼	73½	+1⅝
UnGasCp 5s80	2	79½	79½	79½	+1
UnGasC 4½s77	9	80	80	80	−¾
UnGasC 4⅛s78	9	74¼	74¼	74¼	+¼
UnGasC 3½s72	1	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+¾
UnGasP 8⅝s89	100	97⅛	95	95½	−2¼
UnGasP 5⅜s80	4	79	79	79	+½
UnGasP 5⅝s80	8	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+⅛
UnGasP 5¼s77	4	81	81	81	+
UnGasP 4⅝s71	7	92½	92¼	92¼	−⅛
UnMerc cv4s90	79	91⅞	88	91⅞	+4⅝
U Nuclr cv5s88	201	81	77⅞	81	+2⅞
USFrgh cv5s81	2	252	252	252	+36
US Smlt 5⅜s93	323	78⅜	77½	78½	−⅛
USSmlt 5⅛s95	17	66	66	66	−3¼
USSteel 4⅝s96	257	69⅝	68	68	−1⅜
USSteel 4½s86	173	74	72	72½	−1⅜
USSteel 4s83	75	73	72	72	−1¼
UnitUtil cv5s93	168	102⅝	100	102⅝	+2⅝
Vanad 4¼s76	4	79½	79½	79½	+1
Vendo cv4½s80	10	71½	69⅞	71	+1
VaElPw 3⅞s86	127	77½	77	77½	
VirgRy Incs08	57	77	75	77	+1⅜
Virg Ry 3s95	6	52½	52½	52½	
Wag El 6⅞s86	27	86	81½	86	+4½
Warrn 3½s2000	6	40½	40½	40½	−8⅞
WeanUn 5½s93	125	65	62	62⅞	−1⅞
Wean 5½s93-68	53	65½	64	64	−¾
WShore 4s2361	25	50⅞	48½	49¼	+1
WShor 4s2361r	17	49	47⅛	47⅛	
WnAirL 5¼s93	60	86	85	85	+½
WnUn 6½s89	71	84	82	82¼	−1⅛
WnUn 5¼s87	14	73	72½	72½	−½
Wn Union 5s92	27	71	69⅞	71	+1
WestgEl 5⅝s92	50	79	78	78½	−1
WestgEl 2⅝s71	8	90⅛	90	90	
Weyerh 7.65s94	84	100¼	99½	100	−½
Weyerh 5.20s91	21	76	75	75	
WheelS 3⅝s75	10	72	72	72	
WhiteCn 5½s92	459	97½	91	96	
WhiteMt 5⅝s93	46	83½	82¾	83½	
Whittkr 4½s88	116	78	75¼	76	
Wickes 5⅝s94	176	103	98½	103	
Will Ros 5⅛s89	8	131	131	131	
WmsBr 5½s88	31	203⅛	201	201	
Wis Cen 4s2004	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
WisPSv 3⅛s71	10	94	94	94	
WitcoCh 4½s93	31	74	73⅛	73⅛	
Womet 5½s94	102	101¾	98	101	
ZapNor 4⅝s88	53	99¼	96	97½	
ZapNo 4¾s88B	157	99	95½	97	
ZapNo 4¾s88C	162	98	95⅛	96⅛	

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last
Austral fn5¼s80	1	82	82	82
Aust 5½s82Jan	2	82	82	82
Aust 5½s82Jul	2	82	82	82
Aust 5½s82Oct	3	82½	82½	82½
Australia 5s78	2	86	86	86
Austral fn5s83	4	79½	79½	79½
Austral 4¾s73	5	91¾	91¾	91¾
Austrl fn4¾s73	5	91¾	91¾	91¾
Austral 4½s71	4	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Austral 3¾s69	4	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Austri fn5½s73	10	109½	109½	109½
Belgm fn5½s72	2	95	95	95
Belgm fn5½s76	5	93¼	92	93¼
Canad fn2¾s74	12	79¼	79¼	79¼
Chile 3s93	24	53	51	52
Colom 3s70	14	94	94	94
Cuba 4½s77f	4	20	20	2
Denmrk fn6s85	5	84½	84	84
Finland 6s73	11	95⅛	95¼	95¼
Finland 6s79	7	88½	88	88
Germany 5s80	1	100¼	100¼	100¼
ISE F fn4½s86	16	139	139	139
ItalCCn fn3s77	10	77¼	77¼	77¼
ItalPUt 3s77	5	81¼	81¼	81¼
ItalPUt fn3s77	4	81¾	81½	81½
ItalRep fn3s77	11	85	85	85
JapDev fn6s76	5	93½	93½	93½
JapDev fn6s77	15	88⅝	88½	88½
Japan 5½s74	20	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Japan fn5½s74	9	99¾	99½	99½
Japan fn5½s80	10	83½	83½	83½
Japan 5½s75st	12	100	100	100
Jap fn 5½s75st	8	100½	100	100
Mexico 7¼s81	2	94	94	94
Mexico 6¾s78	3	87	87	87
Mexico 6½s 79	14	85¾	84½	85
Mexico 6½s90	15	84	83	84
Mexico 6¼s79	2	82	82	82
Minas 6½s 58st	6	82	82	82
NewZea 5¼s77	3	84	84	84
NewZea fn5¼s	8	84	83½	84
Nippon fn6s77	7	89¼	89¼	89
Nippon 5⅝s78	10	88½	88½	88
Norw fn5½s77	10	87	87	87
Norw fn5¼s73	4	98	97⅞	98
Oslo 5¾s75	4	98	98	98
Oslo fn 5¼s78	5	88½	88½	88
Silaly fn5½s74	5	96	96	96
Tokyo fn6s80	5	86½	86½	86
Urug a]4¼s79	6	91½	91¼	91

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vj—In bankruptcy or receiver being reorganized under the Ban Act, or securities assumed by su panies. xi—Ex interest. ct—Cert st—Stamped. f—Dealt in flat. x— bonds, negotiability impaired by m nd—Next day delivery. xw—Ex w fn—Foreign issue subject to

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked
AmBk&TrCoPa.	31½	33½
Bankamerica	69¾	69⅞
Bank of Calif.	43⅞	44½
BkCommerceNY	27	29
BkCommercNewk	64	68
Bank of NY	49¾	50½
BaystateCorp	48¼	48⅞
Camden Tr N	56	59
CentJBk&Tr	24	25
Cen N Bk Clev	55	55¾
CentNBkChi	34	35
CentStBkBkl	14½	15½
ClevelandTrust	120½	122½
Comm.Tr.NJ	38	39½
ConnBk&Tr	76½	78
ConnNB Bridge	21½	23
Cont B Tr Pa	30½	30¾
Crock Cit NBSF	38½	38½
DetroitBk&Tr	64	68
DCNatBkWash	28	30
EquitTrMaryl	46	48
Fidelity Bank	45½	46½
FidUnTrNewark	47½	48½
FiducTrNY	80	88
FifThirCinn	28	29½
1st NB Rich	48½	49½
1stBancorp	8⅛	8⅞

	Bid	Asked
1stNBBoston	73¼	74¼
1stNBCinn	57½	59½
1stNBMaryl	29¾	30¾
1stNBPassCity	59	61
1stNatSt.BN.J	40½	41½
1stPaBkPhil	57½	58½
1stSecurity	37½	38½
1stTrentonNB	54½	56
1stVa.Bankah	10	10½
1stWestchNB	43	45
FranklinNBNY	38½	38¾
GirardTrBPhil	65⅝	66½
HarrisTrBkCh	69½	71
HudsonTrUO	25	26
IndValETrPhil	25½	26
IsraelDiscBk	7¼	7¾
LincolnIstBank	47¼	48½
LongIslandTr	34½	35
MellonNBPitts	57½	58¼
MercantTrStL	34¼	35½
MerchBkNY	60	64
MonteNB&Tr	29	31
NatBkDet	61¼	63¼
NatCityBkClev	60¼	61¼
NComBkAlbany	43	44½
NatComBkRuth	36	38
NEnMerBoston	28	29½

	B
NJBk&Tr	
NorthTrChicag	
PeoplesTr.NJ	
PhilNat.Bk	
PittsNatBk	
ProvNBPhila	
RepubNBNY	
RockINBNY	
RoyalBkCan	
RoyalNBNY	
SecurIstNBLA	
SecurNBofLI	
ShawmAssBost	
SouthJers.NB	
St.Bk Albany	
St.StrEBoston	
TradeB&TrNY	
TrustCo.NJ	
UnTrMaryland	
US Tr. Boston	
US Trust NY	
Va.BkShares	
ValleyNBLI	
VaComBShares	
VirginiaNBkBSl	
WellsFargoBkC	
WestPennNBPa	

Insurance Stocks

Week Ended, Nov. 8

	Bid	Asked	Chg
All Am Life .20g	17¾	18¼	
Allcity Ins .10b	9½	10	
Allied Life	4¼	4¾	
Am Bk Lf Fla .15b	18	18¾	
Am Family Life	37½	39	
Am Fidel Life .06g	11	11½	
Am Foundation .10g	4¼	5	
Am Founders Life †	18½	20	
Am Guaranty †	9½	10¼	
Am Heritage Lf .20	12¾	13½	
Am Income Lf †	14	15	
Am Intl Group .50	74½	76½	+½
Am Intl Grp cvpf 2	93	95	+½
Am N Ins Galv .38	11¼	11⅞	+½
Am Pioneer Life	4	4½	
Am Presid Life	3½	3¾	
Am Public Life	5½	6¼	
Am Reinsur NY 2	69	70	+½
Am Reserve .40	53	55	+½
Am States Life †	11½	12½	
Assoc Madison	4⅛	5⅛	
BMA Corp .35	24	24½	−½
Bankers Nat Lf .15d	24	26	
Bankers Sec .20b	14½	16	
Benefic Nat Life	8⅜	9½	
Benefic Std Lf A .40	21⅜	22¼	
Bonneville Sylvan	3¼	4	
Calif Westn St .40a	20⅜	20⅞	−⅛
Capital Holding Cp	27¼	27¾	
Chase Nat Life	12	13	
Chesapeake Lf B	8¼	9¼	−¼
Chubb Corp 2.20	57½	58	−½
Citizens Life NY	6	9	
Coastal State .25d	11	11½	
College Univ .10g	20½	21¼	−¼
Colonial Lf&Ac .24	57½	59	
Combine Ins .40a	57½	58	
Conn Gen In .76	70½	71	−⅝
Cont Amer 1.20	28	31	
Cont Mortgage	28¼	29	+¼
Criterion Ins .20	62	65	+4
Crum&Forster 1.60	41	41½	−½
Crum&For pf 2.40	65	67	
ERC Corp	46½	47½	
Eastern Life	8½	9½	
Empire Gen	8½	8⅞	+⅜
Empire Lf Am	2¾	3	+¼
Employ Group 2.40	58½	60	+1½
Excel Invest	3⅝	4	−⅛
Excelsior NY .40	7⅛	8	+½
Family Lf A †	25½	26½	
Farm&Home Lf .25b	7½	8½	
Farm New Wld .12	44½	45¼	
Fidelity Corp	17½	18¼	+¼
Fid Union Life	44½	46½	−½
Fst Am Finan .20	13½	14½	
Fst Colony Life	20	21	+¼
Fst Federal Lf .30	15	16	
Foundation Lf Ga	5⅜	5⅞	+⅛
Franklin Life .40a	22¼	22¾	−½
GL Enterprises	4⅝	5⅛	
Gen Reinsur 1.40	312	316	−1
Geo Washington	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
Ga Intl Cp	13½	14	−¼
Globe Lf&Acc .08d	20½	21½	+1
Govt Employes 1	57¼	58	−½
Govt Emp Life .32	55¼	56½	
Great Cmwlth Lf	11	12	−¼
Gt Southern .20a	13¼	14¼	+¾
Gt West Life 2.40	108	113	−1
Hamilton Intl Cp †	7¾	8⅛	
Hanover Insur 1	23½	24	+⅛
Hartford Fire 1.40	64¾	65¼	
Hartfd Stm Boil 1.32	32	33	−½
Home Security .40	22	23	
Horace Mann	23	24½	
Indep Amer Life	7½	8	
Independ L&A .56	31¼	32	−½
Integon Cp .20	17	18½	−½
Intercoast Life	7½	8¼	
Interfinancial Inc	9⅞	10⅝	
Intl Holding	6⅛	6⅞	+½
Interstate Corp .28	12⅞	13⅜	+⅛
Kemperco Co .60	23½	25½	−1
Kennesaw Lf&A	11⅞	11⅞	
Ky Central Lf .16	8	8⅞	
Liberty Nat LQF	14½⅝	25⅛	
Life Assur Pa	11	12	
Life Florida	4⅝	5⅛	+¼
Life Insur Ga .44	22	23	−1½
Life Insur Ky .05g	11	11½	−½
Life Inv Inc	19⅝	19¾	
Linc Amer Lf	3⅞	4¼	
Linc Income Lf .40a	9⅝	10¾	+¼
Linc Consolid	15¼	16	
Louisiana So Lf	19¾	20½	
Loyal Am Life	6¾	7¾	
Manchester L&C †	3⅜	4	
Manhattan Life .27g	8¾	9¾	
Mass Gen Lf	10¼	10¾	
Mercantile Secur	11½	12½	
Mid West Nat	4⅛	4⅝	
Midwn Nat Ohio	13¾	14¼	
Midwn Unit Lf .30g	18¼	18¾	
Mission Equities .20	15	15½	
Modern Secur .10g	5	6	
Monarch Cap .48g	21¼	21¾	−¼
Monumental Cp .56g	40¾	41¾	+1¼
Mutual Sav Lf .14g	9½	10	−⅛
NLT Corp .12g	39¼	39⅝	+¼
Nat Fid Lf .20	12½	13¼	
Nat Investors Lf .07	3⅛	3⅝	
Nat Life Fla	10⅜	11¼	
Nat Old Line .20	6⅝	7	
Nat Reserve Lf .30b	18½	20	
Nat Westn Lf	6½	7	+⅛
Nationwd A	9¾	10	−⅛
Nor Am Lf Cas .15g	9½	9⅞	
Nor Am Lf Ins .20b	13	13½	+⅜
Nor Atlan Life	8	9	
North Cent .10	7	7¾	
Northeast Ins .30	19	22	
NorthwNat Lf .60	52	52¾	+¼
Occidental Lf .10	7	8	
Ohio Casualty .60	17½	18	
Old Line Life .30	34½	35¼	
OldRepublicIntlCp .48	16¼	17¼	
Pacific Std	8	8¾	+¼

	Bid	Asked
Peerless Ins .30	7¼	
Peninsular Lf	16	
Penn Life	49¼	
Peoples Life .60b	44	
Peoples Protective	5	
Phila Life .30b	23¼	
Piedmont Man	24½	
Preferred Risk .10d	17¼	
Protective Lf .36	15	
Provident Lf .20b	15	
Providnt Lf&Acc .64	66½	
Pyramid Life .20g	16	
Rep Ins Tex 1.20	25	
Rep Nat Life .20	25	
Richmond 1	50	
Safeco 1.10	54½	
Safeco pf .90	19½	
St Paul Co 1	45¼	
Seaboard Life	7¾	
Secur Conn Lf †	11⅛	
Security Cp 2b	39⅛	
Sec Title&Guar .20	10½	
Sierra Life	3½	
Southland Life 1	43½	
Swn Life Ins .60	34½	
Std Sec Life	24½	
State Capital .28	15	
Statesman Group .05e	3⅞	
Sun Life Ins .28	16¾	
Supreme Life	12	
TI Corp 1.40	31¼	
Time Holding .40b	32½	
Underwriters Nat	43¼	
Unicoa .80	24⅛	
Unit Amer Lf †	7½	
United Fire .40g	13¼	
Unit Founders	18½	
Unit Liberty Lf	12½	
Unit Life&Acc .10	14⅛	
Unit Services .27g	39	
US Fid&Guar 4	68½	
Variable An Life	27¼	
Volkswagen Ins	6⅞	
Washington Nat .68	41	
Westn Cas&S 1.40	42	
Westn Resources	3½	
Windsor Life	7⅛	
World Svc .10g	11½	
Zenith Unit Corp	4¼	

Treasury Bill

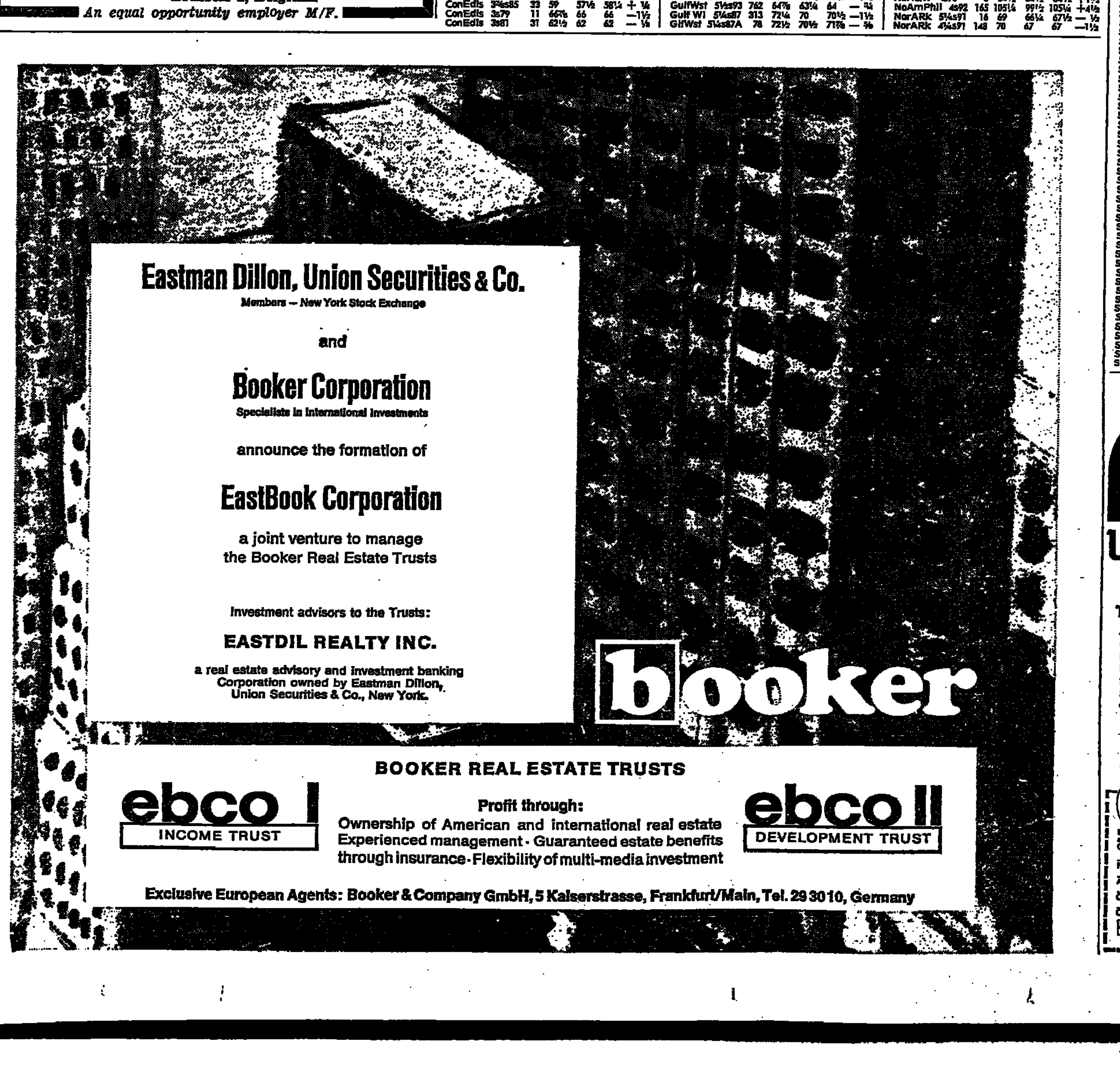
Due	Bid	A
Nov. 13	7.25	
Nov. 20	7.00	
Nov. 28	7.00	
Nov. 30	7.10	
Dec. 4	6.90	
Dec. 11	6.92	
Dec. 18	6.93	
Dec. 22	6.98	
Dec. 26	6.94	
Dec. 31	6.94	
1970		
Jan. 2	6.96	
Jan. 8	7.02	
Jan. 15	7.09	
Jan. 22	7.10	
Jan. 29	7.11	
Jan. 31	7.07	
Feb. 5	7.13	
Feb. 13	7.16	
Feb. 19	7.16	
Feb. 26	7.18	
Feb. 28	7.17	
Mar. 5	7.19	
Mar. 12	7.20	
Mar. 19	7.24	
Mar. 23	7.30	
Mar. 26	7.25	
Mar. 31	7.21	
Apr. 2	7.35	
Apr. 9	7.38	
Apr. 16	7.38	
Apr. 22	7.42	
Apr. 23	7.42	
Apr. 30	7.43	
May 7	7.42	
May 31	7.27	
June 22	7.49	
June 30	7.37	
July 31	7.41	
Aug. 31	7.32	
Sept. 30	7.21	
Oct. 31	7.10	

American Stock Ex

Week Ended Nov. 8, 19

	Sales	High	L
Nat Hlth	783,500	16⅜	13¼
Technicol	427,000	25⅛	22¼
Ecologic S.	419,500	23⅞	17½
Wyle Lab	331,600	13¾	9½
Brit Pet	275,900	14⅛	13¼
Syntex	260,500	77	71¾
Camp Ch	218,200	13¾	11⅞
Asam Oil	217,500	21½	18⅛
Milgo El	213,200	61	51
Loew's wt	198,500	19⅞	16⅞

Volume: 26,435,150 shares.
Year to date: 1,075,340,384
Issued traded in: 1,151.
Advances: 516; declines, changed, 113.
New 1969 highs, 70; lows, 49.



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A unique, balanced fund which coordinates investments between real estate and securities. UGF is the only international no-load fund (no sales charges) which means all your capital begins earning immediately.
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Appreciation since January 1, 1968: 37%
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Country
Send FREE Financial Newsletter
Send UGF Prospectus

כ"ט חשון תש"ל

... Firms Report on Earnings

MCA, Inc.

...K, Nov. 9.—MCA, Inc., ... theater and television ...ted Friday a third- ...of $7,222,000 this year ...to the net income of ...32 cents a share, for ...ar's period, despite an ...gross revenues, to $74,- ...$58,233,000. Directors ...egular quarterly divi- ...cents a share for pay- ...10.

...ine months, the com- ...also owns recording ...publishing companies ...s a savings and loan ...showed a profit of ...5 cents a share, com- ...$11,718,000, or $1.49 a ...ed in 1968, although ...ues rose to $204,336,000 ...30,000.

...Wasserman, president, ...rd-quarter loss resulted ...al charges for story ...not being used, a write- ...ad show films now re- ...higher interest. He pre- ...e in fourth-quarter in-

...coln National

...coln National Corp. re- ...er consolidated net in- ...$40,734,000, or $3.66 a ...uding realized gains on ...s of $3,363,000 this year, ...with $41,938,000, or $3.21 ...cluding $4,223,000 invest- ...in the 1968 period. ...icago Title and Trust ...purchased by Lincoln ...his year, reported lower ...d net income of $5,134,- ...e nine months of 1969 ...with $6,208,000 in the ...d.

...Stuart & Co., a sub- ...Chicago Title, showed ...income, resulting from ...in marketing of bonds ...d of rising interest rates, ...noted.

...ated sales of new life in- ...n the first nine months ...increased 16.5 percent to ...000 from $2,090,000,000 ...ear-earlier period.

...Ogden Corp.

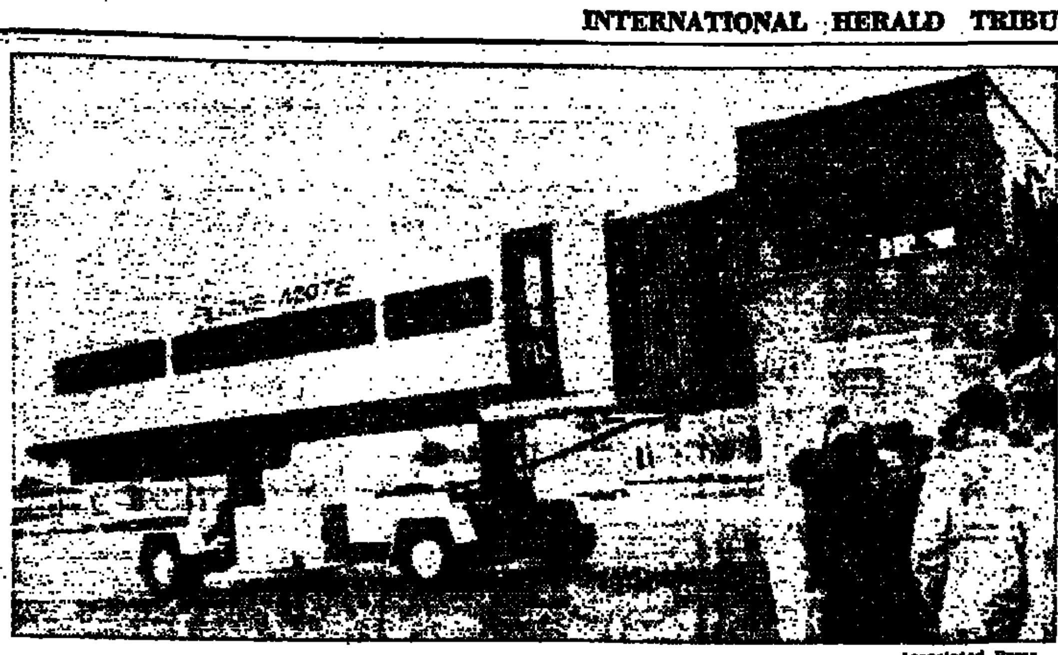
...gden Corp. has reported ...ome on higher revenues ...ine months ended Sept. 30. ...ern reported net income ...3,000, or $1.28 a share, on ...revenues of $799,308,000, ...m $16,866,000, or $1.39 a ...d a net income of $18,- ...r $1.56 a share, including ...ordinary gain from prop- ...of $1,804,000, or 17 cents ...n the 1968 period on sales ...nues of $781,079,000. The ...did not disclose figures ...hird quarter.

...Susquehanna

...Susquehanna Corporation ...yesterday lower earnings ...es in the third quarter and ...onths.

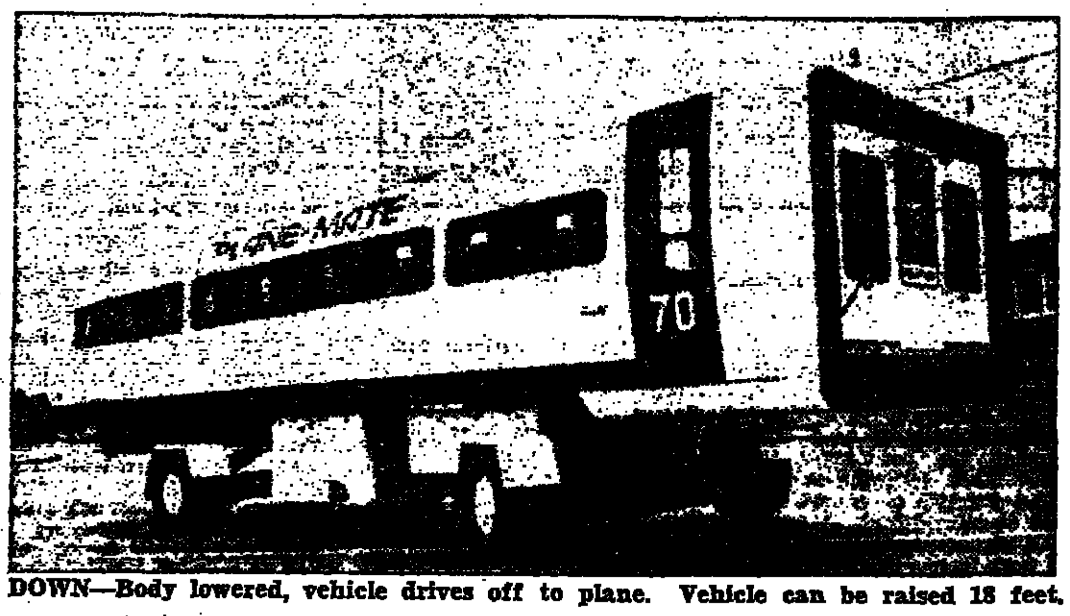
...-quarter profit was $1,015,- ...18 cents a share, compared ...824,000, or 32 cents a share, ...ar. Sales were $31,559,090 ...$34,765,000, bringing the ...nth total to $96,252,000, ...rom $106,998,000 a year ...Net earnings were $4,077,- ...72 cents a share, for the ...onths this year compared ...332,000, or 92 cents a share, ...968 period. Figures for 1968 ...re special tax credits of ...0, or 28 cents a share, for ...quarter and $4,675,000, or ...a share, for the nine

...eport said that earnings ...nine months were reduced ...000, or 11 cents a share, ...of the Pan American Sul- ...idend cut. It owns 41 per- ...Pan American.



Associated Press.

UP—Vehicle designed by Budd Company to expedite transfer of passengers between airliners and terminals, elevated by its own jacks, takes on passengers at terminal.



DOWN—Body lowered, vehicle drives off to plane. Vehicle can be raised 18 feet.

New Mobile Airport Lounge Demonstrated

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 (NYT).—The Budd Company demonstrated last week a new design in wheeled airport lounges that can be elevated to the height of the forthcoming Boeing-747 jumbo jets.

Called the "plane-mate," the 25-ton vehicle was designed to transport airline passengers between airport terminals and waiting airliners.

The first production unit was put through its paces for representatives of the airlines, airport operators and government agencies.

A similar vehicle, of smaller capacity, has been in use at Dulles International Airport near Washington since the airport opened in late 1962.

Unlike the new vehicle, the Dulles lounge operates at a fixed height, making use of short ramps at either end that can be raised or lowered to adjust to the height of different plane doors.

The lounge shown last week, on the other hand, can be raised or lowered on its chassis to bring it even with the level of any size plane up to the jumbo jet.

It can also be adjusted either to receive passengers at the second-floor, or boarding, level, of a terminal or to discharge them at the first-floor level commonly used for debarking passengers.

The newer vehicle, which will sell for about $200,000, or slightly less than the original cost of the Dulles lounges, will hold up to 150 passengers. The Dulles vehicle holds 102.

In operation, the lounge, 48 feet long and 15 feet wide, taxies between the terminal and the plane in the lowered position. At the plane door or at the terminal, the pod is raised by the operator.

The "plane-mate" can be elevated to reach either the 18-foot-high door of the 747 jet, which is expected to go into commercial service early next year, or the second floor of the airline terminal, which in most instances will be at approximately the level of the plane.

Dr. Aaron J. Gellman, corporate vice-president of planning for Budd, said that use of the lounge could save one-third of the $7.8 billion to be spent on expansion of airport terminal capacity through 1979.

Moore-McCormack to Extend Layup of 2 Liners Until June

By Werner Bamberger

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Moore-McCormack Lines has announced that its two luxury liners, the Argentina and the Brazil, would remain in layup until the end of May.

As a result, the maritime industry believes the company may succeed in achieving its well-known desire—to get rid of the two 15,000-ton money-losing ships.

Fears over the ships' future arose late in August when the company announced the temporary layup of the two vessels after Labor Day.

Shortly thereafter, the line indicated that it might reactivate the vessels in mid-December.

A company spokesman explained that the decision to keep the ships out of service until June 1 was prompted by the line's inability to obtain additional operating subsidies from the federal government.

The question of obtaining greater federal aid to keep the unprofitable ships in service, the spokesman said, has been discussed informally in Washington with federal executive and legislative officials. "So far," he said, "there is no relief in sight."

In April, in remarks at a stockholders' meeting William T. Moore, president, said that the two ten-year-old vessels were losing $2.7 million despite annual subsidies totaling almost $7.5 million.

He added at the time that "we will not hesitate to take such steps as are necessary to cut off this drain on our earnings."

The company's operations for the first nine months of 1968 produced a deficit of $3,452,000. During the same period this year the deficit was $470,000.

However, the improved showing did not reflect better passenger-ship performance but was the result of higher freight revenues, particularly from new roll-on, roll-off vessels and expanded container shipping activity.

Moore-McCormack's decision to keep the two $25-million vessels out of service for three-quarters of a year came shortly after another American passenger line, United States Lines, canceled a 21-day cruise by the United States, because of too few bookings.

Both actions reflect higher operating costs and the inability to cruise 12 months out of the year. The best most United States-flag operators can hope for is to break even. By law, passenger ships must operate for four months each year on assigned foreign trade routes to qualify for subsidies.

N.Y. Stocks End Trading For Week With Gains

(Continued from Page 9)

lic's outlays for automobiles, homes and retail goods have been affected by rising prices and deteriorating consumer confidence.

The October sales reports from Detroit were disappointing to the automotive industry and were less than most analysts had expected. The month's deliveries of new cars totaled 816,675 vehicles, 7.7 percent below the record total a year ago.

A new report last week on general retail volume for September placed the month's sales at $29.25 billion, slightly below the August total of $29.34 billion. Earlier, it was reported that September sales were up 1 percent.

The latest figure for September represents a gain of only 3 percent from a year ago. With prices up more than 5 percent since then, it means that actual volume is below the 1968 level.

Seven major department stores in New York City had an average sales gain of only 4 percent in October—hardly apace with the inflationary rise in prices.

Other financial, business and economic developments of the week:

- Agreement by American Telephone & Telegraph to reduce long-distance rates by about 4 percent, or $150 million a year, at the beginning of 1970.
- Passage by the House of a bill to regulate and restrict the activities of one-bank holding companies.
- A move by steel companies toward a new pricing method on certain flat-rolled products that will lower costs for customers.
- A Federal Trade Commission staff study attacking the recent wave of corporate mergers and recommending a number of changes in the law to discourage the trend and to expand regulations governing interlocking directorates.
- The $48 million rise in Britain's reserves of gold and foreign currencies during October, the best gain in 13 months.
- The Treasury's report that redemptions of U.S. savings bonds and freedom shares exceeded sales by $40 million during October, the 11th consecutive month of cash outflow.
- The move of RCA into the frozen-food field through the acquisition of the F. M. Stamper Co. for $140.6 million of stock.
- Announcement by Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, a Wall Street investment firm, that it would acquire the Louis Harris polling and research firm.
- Approval by U.S. voters of more than 85 percent of $1.4 billion in municipal bond proposals last Tuesday.

Antwerp Traffic

ANTWERP, Nov. 9 (UPI).—A total of 8,968 ships docked at Antwerp port in the first six months of 1969, about 200 fewer than in the first half of 1968. Total net registered tonnage however rose by 1.4 million tons. West Germany was the most frequent visitor. Its flag was flown by 2,396 ships, followed by Holland with 1,327 and Britain with 1,050.

Most Active Stocks
New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended Nov. 8, 1969

	Sales	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Am T&T	671,200	54 3/8	50 3/8	53 7/8	+2 1/4
Benguet	579,600	16 3/8	14 3/8	14 3/4	−1 3/8
Cont Data	525,600	123 1/2	114 3/4	120 1/2	+3 3/4
Occi Pet	455,900	25 7/8	24 1/8	24 1/8	−1 1/2
Texaco	435,700	31 1/8	30 1/2	30 3/4	− 3/8
S Oil Cal	428,000	61 7/8	55 1/2	58 3/8	+2 3/8
Int T&T	418,100	59 1/4	56 5/8	58	+ 1/8
Bunker R	404,700	15 7/8	14	15 3/8	+ 3/4
Lums	372,800	29 3/8	21 5/8	25 7/8	+1 1/8
Am Motors	361,800	12 3/8	11	12 1/8	+1 1/8
Mead Corp	340,400	23 1/2	21	23 3/8	+1 1/2
Pan Am	338,200	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 3/8	− 1/8
Gulf Oil	330,100	33 1/8	31 1/2	32 3/4	+ 1/8
Natomas	327,700	66 1/2	56 3/8	59 7/8	−5 7/8
Comput Sc	313,300	33 1/8	27 3/4	33 1/8	+3 7/8
Sperry R	303,700	46 3/4	44 1/4	46 3/8	+ 3/4
Crown Ck	296,300	18 3/4	15 3/8	18 3/8	+2 7/8
S Oil NJ	289,300	67 1/2	65	65 3/8	+ 1/8
Xerox	283,400	110 3/4	102	109 1/4	+8
Am Smelt	273,700	31 1/4	30 3/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4

Issues traded in: 1,749.

Advances, 922; declines, 688; unchanged, 139.

New 1969 highs, 107: lows, 46.

Volume	All stocks
Last week	60,013,910 shares
Week ago	62,865,550 shares
Year ago	49,504,269 shares

Jan. 1 to date	All stocks
1969	2,424,632,461 shares
1968	2,476,017,417 shares
1967	2,161,217,975 shares

Market Averages

Week Ended Nov. 8, 1969

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
30 Ind.	867.28	841.67	860.48	+ 4.49
20 Rails	202.00	197.89	199.16	− 1.04
15 Util.	119.36	117.36	119.09	+ .07
65 Comb.	289.52	283.27	287.37	+ .37
Standard & Poor's Index				
500 Stock	99.01	95.84	98.26	+ 1.02

The Eurobond Market

(Continued from Page 9)

flotation with a 7 1/4 percent coupon and 96 1/2 to 97 1/2 pricing indicated. Hitachi had held the title briefly with its $30 million flotation in mid-October. The Tokyo Electric issue works out to the equivalent of $41 million.

The Tokyo Electric offering follows Tenneco's 100 million D-mark 7 1/2 percent at 98 1/2 issue of late October.

D-mark debt on the secondary market last week got a slight fillip from the Bundesbank decision Thursday to ease reserve requirements and thus alleviate the German liquidity pinch. But trading volume remained small and the Tenneco bonds, after being quoted as high as 98 1/4, eased to 97 1/4 bid by Friday afternoon.

D-mark bond prices have been sliding fairly steadily as investors have taken their profits on the revaluation speculation and fact. Kredietbank SA Luxembourgeoise's index on the issues eased to 97.7 by Oct. 30, compared with 103.4 in early September (Dec. 30, 1966, equals 100).

* * *

France's Michelin says its Dutch subsidiary Michelin International Development NV plans to float a $40 million issue convertible into the B (publicly quoted) shares of the parent firm. A coupon no lower than 6 percent and a conversion premium of about 10 percent are being discussed. The issue is the first French convertible in about two years.

Sources close to the issue say market reaction to it is already good, with heavy demand out of France.

The present price of the stock, now at about its all-time high, might appear to be a dampening factor, but for the devaluation-conscious French investor, the dollar-franc conversion rate is fixed at $1 to F 5.554 and, for the non-French, there is Michelin's international status.

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DM 100,000,000.—

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BANQUE FRANCAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES — BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S. — BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS & CIE
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE SCHLUMBERGER MALLET — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES — BARING BROTHERS & CO. Limited
BAYERISCHE GEMEINDEBANK — GIROZENTRALE — — BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK
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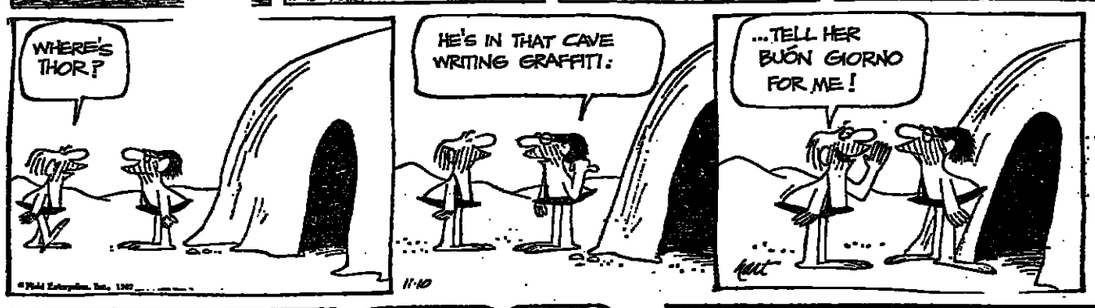

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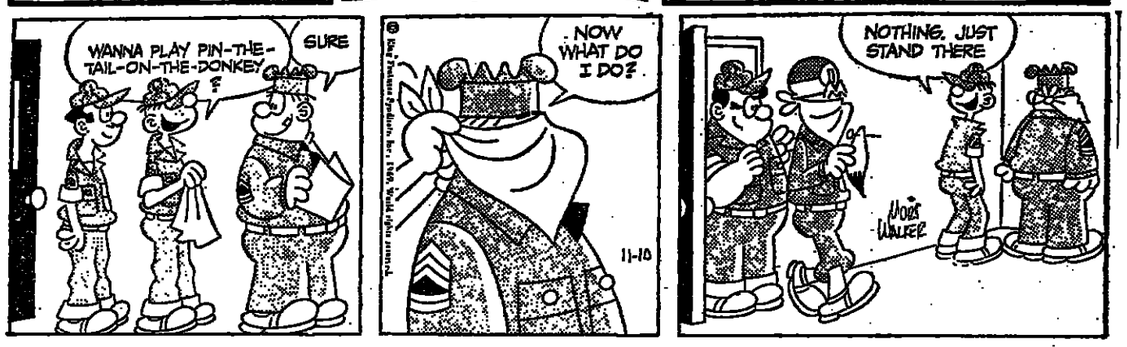
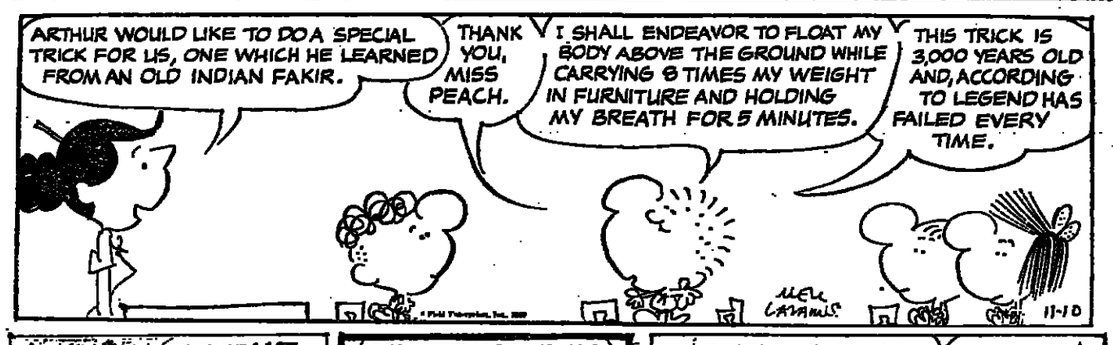


MISS PEACH



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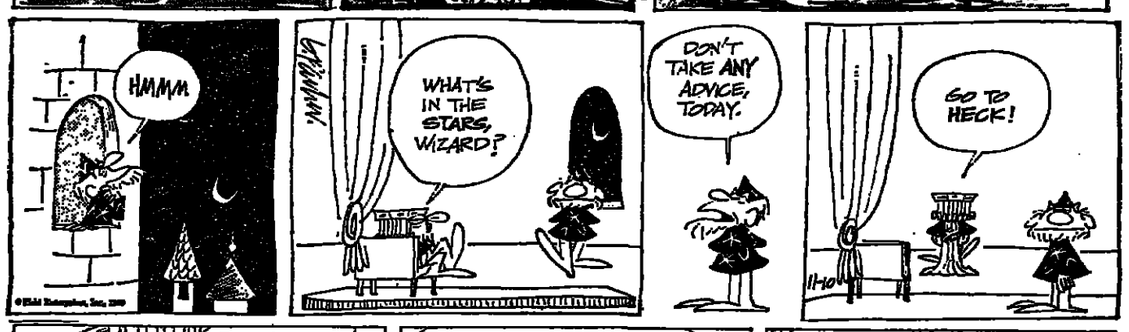

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Opportunities for effective suit-preference signaling are often overlooked. Players who would think of such signals when making a lead often neglect the possibilities that exist when following suit. A good example is provided by the diagramed deal.

A normal auction began with a jump to four hearts over one club, and East showed his spade suit. With this clue to the distribution South could cash the heart ace after winning with the diamond ace and continue diamonds, leaving the heart queen as an entry to dummy.

As West had all the missing red cards, South could in this way discard the spade loser eventually on the diamond queen in dummy. This play risked a two-trick defeat if East held a 5-2-1-5 distribution, but this was unlikely in view of the fall of the heart eight under the ace, and no play would make the contract in that situation.

The clue to the winning defense came on the second trick, when North dropped the club ten instead of the six under his partner's club ace. It was clear to East that his partner held the missing sixspot, for he would not have led the deuce originally holding a doubleton.

The only possible reason for playing the club ten was suit preference: West wanted a lead in the higher-ranking side-suit, in this case spades. So South returned a spade, and the apparently simple procedure of cashing three tricks was worth a top score.

East might work out the right defense even without the suit preference clue. No harm could be done if South held the singleton or void spade indicated by his reluctance to accept a spade contract. And even if South held a doubleton spade ace, an unlikely situation, he would be able to take the finesse himself by using the heart queen as an entry.

If West held a high diamond, East should see that the contract is doomed in any event. The players who returned the singleton diamond at other tables were greedily hoping for a two-trick defeat, and in doing so gave the declarer his chance to make the contract.

NORTH
♠ Q J 7 6 2
♡ Q 9
◇ Q 8 6 3
♣ 8 5

WEST (D)
♠ A 10
♡ 5 3 2
◇ 10 9 7 5 2
♣ 10 6 2

EAST
♠ K 9 5 4 3
♡ 8
◇ 4
♣ A K J 9 7 3

SOUTH
♠ 8
♡ A K J 10 7 6 4
◇ A K J
♣ Q 4

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1 ♣	2 ♣
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♡
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	5 ♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club two.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

D	O	F	F		T	O	O	T	H			M	A	P
E	R	A	L		E	P	P	I	E		K	U	D	U
V	A	C	U	U	M	P	U	M	P		E	L	E	M
I	N	T	E	R	P	O	S	E		H	Y	E	N	A
			S	A	L	S		S	A	U	L	T		
S	G	O		L	E	E	K		S	N	A	R	E	D
T	E	X	T	S		D	I	C	K	T	R	A	C	Y
I	N	F	O		A	T	L	A	S		G	I	L	A
F	O	O	L	P	R	O	O	F		M	O	N	A	D
F	A	R	L	E	Y		S	E	R	A		S	I	S
		D	R	E	A	M		T	U	R	K			
G	O	G	O	L		E	L	I	M	I	N	A	T	E
A	G	R	A		F	R	E	E	B	O	O	T	E	R
R	E	A	D		A	R	A	R	A		U	R	A	N
B	E	Y			D	Y	N	E	S		T	I	L	E

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE®— *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOHLE

ONSOW

LIEROO

DUSSIC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

HIS ○○○○ WERE ALWAYS ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CHANT UNCLE LETHAL STOLEN

Answer: *Rings of the cheapest kind*—LOCAL CALLS

BOOKS

THE OPPENHEIMER CASE: SECU ON TRIAL.

By Phillip M. Stern. Harper and Row. 591 p

Reviewed by Alfred Friendly

"UNTIL this moment, senator, I think I never gauged your cruelty or your recklessness. Let us not assassinate this lad further. You have done enough. Have you no sense of decency, sir? At long last, have you left no sense of decency?"

The famous words, of course, were those of Joseph N. Welch to Joe McCarthy and, in a technical sense only, had nothing to do with the loyalty proceedings against J. Robert Oppenheimer. But they were uttered when the Oppenheimer issue was at a moment of peak intensity and they were horribly appropriate to it. Except that in his inquisition there was no recklessness, only deliberateness.

America's most distinguished theoretical physicist was the victim of a bald frame-up engineered by a cabal with various motives, all indecent. Some of the members were merely envious or intent on revenge for having been humiliated by Dr. Oppenheimer's scathing tongue and superior abilities; others, the most powerful movers of the intrigue, wanted him silenced because his views on global military strategy differed from theirs; still others were paranoid promoters of McCarthyism per se; a final few were simply yellow, joining the pack of security-howlers for lack of courage to risk opposing them.

The result, as former Atomic Energy Commission Chairman David E. Lilienthal was later to comment, was that "there hadn't been a proceeding like this since the Spanish Inquisition."

It is hard to look back on the affair without passion, and Philip M. Stern's magnificent report is no tranquilizer. It may, God willing, be a cathartic; I believe whoever plunges into this agonized recall, even those who are detached about it, as I am not, will find it an excruciatingly painful experience. Yet the book itself, be it said at once, is almost clinically cool, devoid of raging adjectives and subjective fuming. Mr. Stern has let the facts speak, or scream, for themselves.

* * *

Since the day in 1954 when the man who brought the atom bomb to reality was officially found unworthy of his country's trust, several accounts of the story have appeared. Some among them were very good, but none are even in the same league with this.

In part, its completeness and clarity make it unique. The author has taken an episode of hideous complexity, and with a cast of characters approaching that of "War and Peace," and organized it into a flow of such lucidity as to thrill any historical craftsman.

But the overwhelming merit of the book lies in its reconstructions—of the kind of a world it was when Dr. Oppenheimer became a fellow traveler and committed his self-confessed idiocies; of the kind of a world it was when cusation was brought, Sen. McCarthy was es like Titus Oates, the " of the nation" against a plot in reverse; of an ag "failure to enthuse" ab H-bomb, failure to beli any security device oth the maximum possible o military capability, and to believe in strategic b as expounded in the According to the Air made one disloyal.

Mr. Stern's greatest struction of all is "the the loyalty proceedings the AEC's special panel by Gordon Grey and Roger Robb, its verdi ensuing recommendatic AEC general manager K D. Nichols, and the judgment of the AEC it its chairman Lewis L. The listing of the lie cheats perpetrated by t Dr. Oppenheimer and hi too-civilized counsel, L Garrison, take hundr pages to recount and m unspeakably ashamed. AEC general counsel wa serve that it "was a p personal abuse of the system." Mr. Stern strates that it was th much more. From son in the hereafter, Sir Jeffreys must be whistli admiration at techniqu would have served the Assizes.

There is an element of in it, if you like your grisly. Dr. Oppenhein savaged because the Ai felt him a threat troglodytic, one-idea-a obsession with the H-bo Grey board cleared hin charges in that connect also found him "loya possessed of "an ability" to keep secrets

This presented a pro Mr. Nichols, who adduc charges, never considere proceedings, to the effe Dr. Oppenheimer was g lying and was "suscep influence." The evider ludicrous, as well as be subjected to defense e tion, so Lewis Strauss adduce an entirely new for destroying Dr. Oppen He had, Mr. Strauss dis "defeats of character." shred of evidence for strong as the shreds chewed string—had been Mr. Strauss seven years when as an AEC comm he had voted to cle Oppenheimer. Somewh deed was there a de character, but hard Oppenheimer's.

The miserable histo Stern concludes, is behind us. The security with its invitation to to "devour her own c (the phrase is Mr. Gar is still with us. In op not quite as virulent as was, it remains in potent most malign and m governmental construct our age.

Mr. Friendly is a repo The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

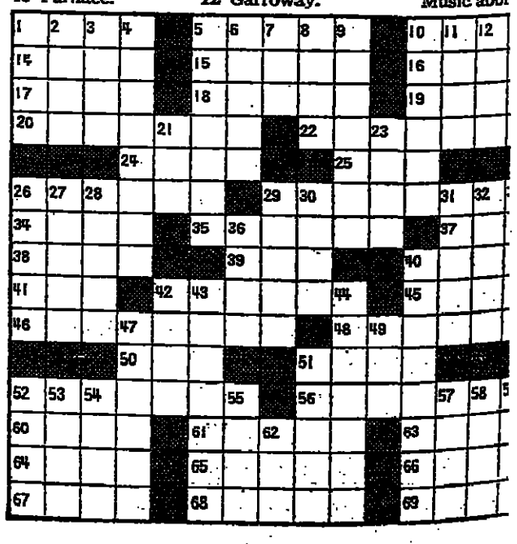
By Will

ACROSS

1 Continue.
5 Pond sound.
10 Does arithmetic.
14 Choral voice.
15 Capitol Hill unit.
16 Bargain.
17 Gulf of South China Sea.
18 Consumed.
19 "To —— and to Hold."
20 Some oarsmen.
22 Vexed.
24 Relax.
25 Attention.
26 Light Brigade's forte.
29 Pounded.
34 Flying prefix.
35 Tree animals.
37 Poetic word.
38 Calamity.
39 Fuss.
40 Become blocked.
41 First word of a Hugo title.
42 Believe.
45 Pelt.
46 Atomic and solar.
48 Furnace.
50 Vast age.
51 Swiss city.
52 Outlying areas.
56 Sincere.
60 Actor Alan.
61 French Revolution name.
63 "... well, hardly ——."
64 Up to.
65 Organic compound.
66 City in Ohio.
67 Wharf.
68 Woodland deity.
69 Lapse.

DOWN

1 Comely one.
2 Settled.
3 Hollywood V.I.P.
4 Procrastinator's day.
5 Curd products.
6 Criticize: Colloq.
7 Umpire's cry.
8 Sailing.
9 John —— Galbraith.
10 Stick.
11 Costly.
12 Garroway.
13 Vehicle.
21 Small cask
23 Pistols: Sla
26 Heavy rope
27 *Famous* abductee.
28 Revolted.
29 Foreshado
30 Crowning.
31 Kindled ag
32 Impair.
33 Discourage
36 Trimming.
40 Harbor fea
42 Excited.
43 Movies.
44 Newspaper section.
47 Hand down
49 Blunder.
51 Like snake eyes.
52 Lappet.
53 Atomic physicist.
54 Inactive.
55 Muttonfish
57 Injurious.
58 Type of tra for short.
59 Enmesh.
62 Slackening Music abbr



Missouri Blasts Sooners, 44-10

United Press International.

START OF ROUT—Notre Dame's Tom Gatewood slips away from Pitt's Charlie Hall en route to touchdown as Irish score in first quarter at Pittsburgh. Irish won, 49-7.

...ckeyes, ...nghorns ...y Victors

...y Neil Amdur

...IA, Mo., Nov. 8 (NYT). ... home of the Pony Ex... power sweep, produced ... d pass yesterday and ...homa a 44-10 shell... ...cMillan, a third-string ... in high school, and ... a track sprinter who ... on the heels of John ...aborated for the Tigers' ...tory in eight games be... ...static crowd of 61,200 ... from five major bowl ... a senior from Coral ..., threw three touch... ...es and totaled 312 yards, ...nd best single-game ...erformance by a Mis... ...terback. Ironically, the ...ord, 385 yards, was set ...Scardino during a 34-20 ... Oklahoma in 1951.

... junior split end from ..., Calif., who runs the ... dash in 9.3 seconds, ...chdown passes of 24 and ... His yardage total, 171, ... a school record set 18 ...

...id the glitter of a record ...point total for this 60- ...les was a superb effort ... Tigers' defensive unit. ...klahoma moved ahead, ... in the second quarter, ...s shut off Steve Owens, ...s' strong-running senior ...until McMillan and Gray ...in their aerial fireworks. ...scored one touchdown on ... run and gained over ...(109 in 29 carries) for ... consecutive game. But ...er secondary, victimized ... year in defeats by Texas ...sas State, was at the ... McMillan.

...games, by UPI:

...State, 62, Wisconsin 7

...sub Ron Maciejowski, a ... starter at quarterback, ...nd ran for 247 yards and ...chdowns and engineered ... Ohio State to a crushing ...n over Wisconsin at ... Maciejowski completed ...13 passes for 139 yards and ...chdowns, and ran for an... ...98 yards on 16 trips, as ...anked Ohio State ran its ... streak to 21, including 16 ... in the Big 10. Re... Rex Kern, who was ... an ailing left shoulder ...due next Saturday, Macie... ...fired touchdown passes in ... period to Bruce Jankow... Dick Kuhn.

...Texas 56, Baylor 14

...d-ranked Texas rolled on ...k Bobby Callison and a host ...er subs to thrash winless ..., 56-14, at Austin for its ...straight victory—longest win... ...streak in Longhorn history. ...n scored three touchdowns ...ss and reserve quarterback ... Phillips added two others ...highlight the scoring parade ...d the Texas season record ...t points scored.

...ssee 29, South Carolina 14

...terback Bobby Scott threw ...uchdown passes and George ...dicked three field goals to ...ird-ranked Tennessee to a ...victory at Knoxville over ...outh Carolina. The victory by Tennessee, the only unbeaten team in the Southeastern Conference, wasn't easy. South Carolina, now thrice-beaten but still the leader of the Atlantic Coast Conference, actually outgained the powerful Vols in total offense.

Purdue 41, Michigan State 13

Mike Phipps passed Michigan State silly in quarterbacking once-beaten Purdue to a 41-13 Big Ten victory at Lafayette. The senior tossed for 292 yards, including a 10-yard touchdown strike, to become the nation's sixth-best all-time major college offensive performer and seventh-best passer. He also ran for a four-yard touchdown.

Stanford 21, Washington 7

Stanford's Jim Plunkett cashed in on two fumbles and led the Indians to a 31-7 Pacific Eight victory over the University of Washington at Seattle. Plunkett completed 13 of 21 passes in the first half for 190 yards and led the Indians to a 14-7 halftime lead. Overall, he completed 24 of 35 for 323 yards.

Michigan 57, Illinois 0

Bill Taylor turned in the longest scoring run from scrimmage of the Big Ten season, 84 yards, and Garvie Craw scored four touchdowns as Michigan rolled over Illinois, 57-0, at Champaign, keeping the Wolverines' Rose Bowl hopes alive.

USC 28, Washington State 7

Halfback Clarence Davis ran for 196 yards and became the 10th man in Pacific Eight history to gain more than 1,000 yards rushing in a season as undefeated but tied Southern California subdued Washington State, 28-7, at Los Angeles Coliseum.

Auburn 52, Miss. State 13

Quarterbacks Pat Sullivan and Tommy Traylor accounted for two touchdowns each and the defense set a Southeastern Conference record for interceptions today as Auburn, playing at home, demolished Mississippi State, 52-18. Auburn defenders picked off four Tommy Pharr passes, giving them 30 steals for the season. That broke the record of 28 that was held jointly by Mississippi and Kentucky.

Syracuse 23, Arizona 9

Syracuse marched 80 yards the first time they had the ball and Greg Allen scored on an 80-yard punt return in the second period to spark the Orangemen to a 23-0 victory over Arizona at Archbold Stadium in Syracuse.

Arkansas 38, Rice 6

Tailback Bill Burnett scored two touchdowns and quarterback Bill Montgomery passed for another to lead sixth-ranked unbeaten Arkansas to a 30-6 Southwest Conference victory over lowly Rice in a game played at Houston. Burnett, a workhorse tailback in the 90-degree heat, scored on a yard dive in the second quarter to give the Razorbacks a 10-6 lead and then romped for 23 yards for an insurance touchdown in the third period.

Florida 13, Georgia 13

Florida kicker Richard Franco missed a 31-yard field goal with 15 seconds to go as Georgia and Florida fought to a 13-13 tie. Franco had kicked a 21-yarder earlier in the quarter to tie the game after Georgia halfbacks Travers Paine and Steve Farnsworth scored on runs of 46 and nine yards in the third period to put Georgia ahead 13-10. As scouts from five bowls looked on at Jacksonville, Franco booted his last try short and to the left and Florida had to settle for the tie and a 6-1-1 record to date. Georgia is now 5-2-1.

Miami 30, Navy 10

Kelly Cochrane, decked in Joe Namath-style white football shoes, fired three touchdown passes and drove fumbling Miami to a 30-10 victory over Navy Friday night. The bullet-throwing sophomore connected with a 66-yard bomb to Joe Schmidt and 9-yarders to Kevin Griffin and Dave Kalina to lift the Hurricanes' record to 3-4. Navy lost its seventh game against one victory.

Oklahoma St. 28, Kansas St. 19

Oklahoma State quarterback Bob Cutburth fired three touchdown passes to flanker Hermann Eben, one of them an 85-yarder, and the fired-up Cowboy defense corralled Kansas State's explosive offense for a stunning 28-19 Big Eight Conference upset. Oklahoma State, playing at home, stormed back after trailing 13-0 at halftime to hand Kansas State its second conference loss and dent the hopes of the Wildcats, once the league's doormat, for a bowl appearance.

Iowa 28, Indiana 17

Iowa, playing at Bloomington, converted a blocked punt and a pass interception into touchdowns to trim favored Indiana, 28-17, and virtually eliminate the Hoosiers from a Rose Bowl bid.

Air Force 38, Utah State 13

Flanker Ernie Jennings pulled in five touchdown passes to tie an NCAA record, and the Air Force defense shut off visiting Utah State for a 38-13 victory.

Oregon St. 35, California 3

At Berkeley, soph quarterback Steve Endicott threw three touchdown passes and soph fullback Dave Schilling ran over for two more scores in leading underdog Oregon State to a 35-3 rout of California.

Dartmouth 37, Columbia 7

Dartmouth took another steady stride toward a showdown with Princeton for the Ivy League football championship by disposing of Columbia, 37-7, at Baker Field. It was the seventh victory of an undefeated season for the Indians, who failed to score 30 points only while beating Yale. Their Ivy record is 5-0, with Cornell coming up next week and Princeton in the final game the week after.

Army 17, Oregon 17

Arden Jensen kicked a 43-yard field goal with eight seconds to play to give Army a 17-17 tie with Oregon at Eugene in the first football game between the two schools. Oregon, which came from behind twice, had gone ahead 17-14 midway in the final period on a 21-yard field goal by Ken Woody. Army had taken the lead 14-7 late in the third period on a 95-yard kickoff return by halfback Lynn Moore.

LSU 20, Alabama 15

Eleventh-ranked Louisiana State behind tailback Allen Shorey's two touchdowns, beat visiting Alabama 20-15 for its first win over the Crimson Tide since 1958. Mark Lumpkin kicked two field goals and two extra points to complete the Tiger scoring. LSU improved its record to 7-1, while Alabama fell to 5-3—the first time the Tide lost three games in the regular season since 1938.

Princeton 51, Harvard 20

To a good running back, the offensive formation is immaterial. Ellis Moore proved that theory by scoring three touchdowns as Princeton enjoyed a 51-20 victory over Harvard at Cambridge and remained tied with Dartmouth for the Ivy League lead.

Yale 21, Pennsylvania 3

Yale remained in contention for the Ivy League championship by defeating Pennsylvania, 21-3, for its fourth league victory in five games at New Haven. A muddy field cut down on player maneuverability and the contest had few exciting or suspenseful moments for the crowd of 33,545.

RD—College Football Results

EAST

...l. Penn 3.
...t 15, Lebanon Valley 6.
...e 22, Arizona 0.
... 14, Brown 7.
... 28, Bucknell 7.
...ampshire 14, Springfield 8.
...Point 31, Hofstra 13.
...on 51, Harvard 20.
...South 57, Columbia 7.
...Damie 48, Pittsburgh 7.
...St., Villanova 20.
... 35, Boston Coll. 21.
...14, Bates 13.
... 31, Maine Maritime 7.
...10, Alfred 7.
... 30, Moravian 28.
...rence 41, RPI 6.
...burg 16, Temple 14.
...t 35, Trinity (Conn.) 7.
... 34, Penn Military 0.
...stern 27, Cortland 17.
...h 56, Worcester Tech 8.
...ay 21, Thiel 14.
... 21, Slippery Rock 7.
... 34, Hamilton 6.
...ier 7, Hobart 3.
... 13, Delaware Valley 7.
...aster (Pa.) 46, Geneva 0.
... (W.Va.) 33, Wash.&Jefferson 7.
...rthern 2, Grove City 7.
...ieut 28, Rutgers 22.
...berg 27, Lycoming 21.
...28, Scranton 24.

SOUTH

... Alabama 15.
...Forest 23, Virginia 21.
...e Tech 19, Florida St. 16.
...Va. 21, William & Mary 0.
...Carolina 51, VMI 11.
...(Ohio) 34, Maryland 21.
...ina 29, South Carolina 14.
...34, Clemson 27.
...and 37, Furman 0.
...on 42, E. Carolina 27.
...a 14, W. Maryland 13.
...ph-Macon 47, Bridgewater 12.
...a 13, Florida 13.
...nati 33, Louisville 21.
...ippi 21, Chattanooga 0.
...hill 42, Kentucky 6.
... 52, Mississippi St. 13.
...nt 17, West Liberty 7.
... 14, Georgia Tech 9.
...Hopkins 26, Swarthmore 0.
...n St. 74, Hampton Inst. 8.
...e 36, Washington U. (Mo.) 28.
...ary 15, St. Paul's 14.
...y St. 53, Austin Peay 41.
...western La. 29, McNeese 28.
...Hill 11, West Va. Tech 0.
...ord 51, Emory and Henry 6.
...& Lee 24, Southwestern 19.
...d 41, Catawba 16.
...Newman 39, Maryville 14.
...n Kentucky 28, Middle Tenn. 14.
...ia 24, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
...Ro 54, Concord 39.
...Tech 25, Southeastern La. 24.
...ine, Maine 26.
...k St. 39, Virginia St. 0.
...den-Sydney 34, Centre 13.
...burg 27, Lycoming 21.

SOUTH

... Indiana 17.
...n 41, Michigan St. 13.
...St. 22, Wisconsin 7.
...ota 28, Northwestern 21.
Hillsdale 59, Winona St. 0.
Missouri 44, Oklahoma 10.
Toledo 35, Northern Illinois 21.
Michigan 57, Illinois 0.
Colorado 17, Kansas 14.
Nebraska 17, Iowa St. 3.
Marshall 31, Kent St. 20.
West Texas St. 28, W. Mich. 20.
Butler 38, Valparaiso 20.
Hanover 44, Indiana Central 37.
N. Michigan 24, E. Illinois 14.
Central Michigan 25, Indiana St. 24.
Kalamazoo 18, Wayne St. 12.
E. Michigan 31, Montana St. 7.
Michigan Tech 34, Northland (Wis.) 0.
Ferris 51, Peru (Neb.) 6.
Alma 45, Lake Forest (Ill.) 24.
Albion 30, Andrian 8.
Northwood 37, Olivet 22.
Bowling Green 23, Ohio U. 16.
Kansas Wesleyan 7, Ottawa 6.
Sterling 16, Southwestern (Kans.) 7.
Rose Poly 22, Earlham 21.
Franklin 52, Manchester 6.
Iowa Wesleyan 21, C. Methodist 12.
Millikin 30, North Park 28.
Carleton 21, Knox 14.
Principia 6, DePauw 3.
Stout (Wis.) St. 15, River Falls St. 10.
Southern Ill. 48, Ball State 27.
Oshkosh St. 49, Whitewater St. 13.
Hamline 50, Bethel (Minn.) 0.
St. Olaf 82, Beloit 7.
Illinois College 27, Eureka 26.
Augustana (Ill.) 35, Illinois Wes. 34.
Wittenberg 14, Wooster 13.
Heidelberg 7, Muskingum 7.
Mount Union 70, Wilmington 0.
Baldwin Wallace 54, Capital 13.
Bowling Green 23, Ohio U. 16.
Ohio Northern 9, Grove City (Pa.) 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 61, Oberlin 0.
Carnegie Mellon 41, W. Reserve 12.
John Carroll 14, Findlay 9.
Defiance 43, Anderson (Ind.) 15.
Kenyon 34, Hamilton 6.
Cincinnati 31, Louisville 21.
Dayton 37, Villanova 20.
Toledo 35, N. Illinois St. 21.
Marietta 24, W. Virginia Wes. 0.
Denison 27, Wabash (Ind.) 6.

SOUTHWEST

Texas A&M 20, Southern Methodist 10.
Oklahoma St. 28, Kansas St. 19.
Arkansas St. 21, Drake 21.
Arkansas 38, Rice 6.
Texas 56, Baylor 14.
Houston 47, Tulsa 14.
TCU 35, Texas Tech 26.
North Texas 47, Wichita St. 0.
Arizona St. 48, New Mexico 17.
West Texas 42, Sam Houston 28.
Abilene Chris. 28, Texas-Arl. 24.
Trinity 22, Lamar Tech 0.
Texas Southern 35, Jackson St. 8.

WEST

Stanford 21, Washington 7.
Army 17, Oregon 17.
Air Force 38, Utah St. 13.
Utah 34, Wyoming 10.
Colorado Coll. 30, Gen. Beadle 0.
Oregon St. 35, California 3.
USC 28, Wash. St. 7.
Chico State 20, U.C. Davis 3.
Adams State 55, Colorado Mines 7.
Boise State 32, Western State 20.
Brigham Young 21, San Jose State 3.

The Scoreboard

HORSE RACING.—At Melbourne, Australia's new glamour horse, Vain, became the greatest three-year-old stake winner in Australian racing history when he won the $37,800 George Adams Stakes at Flemington. Vain, a chestnut colt by Wilkes from Elated, has now won $162,687 in a career of 12 wins and 2 seconds in 14 starts.

At Paris, Dolanik and Interlude finished in a dead heat for first in the $70,000 Prix Maurice Gillois steeplechase at Auteuil Race Course. Only six of 14 starters finished the race and one horse was destroyed when it fell.

Dolanik, 7-1, owned by Daniel Wildenstein, and Interlude, 9-1, owned by Henri Rabatel, finished the 4,100-meter (2 miles, 4.5 furlongs) course, taking in 18 fences, in 5 minutes and 2 seconds. Count de Waresquiel's Tereda was third, 15 lengths behind. The destroyed horse was Bavarde, owned by Jacques Gelliot.

BOXING.—At Tokyo, Hiroshi Kobayashi of Japan retained his World Boxing Association junior-lightweight title with a unanimous points decision over Carlos Canetie, of Argentina. It was the 25-year-old Kobayashi's fourth defense of the title he won from fellow countryman Yoshiaki Numata in December, 1967. The Japanese champion dominated the fight with a two-fisted slugging attack from the third round of the 15-round bout.

At Honolulu, world featherweight champion Sho Saijyo of Japan scored a knockdown in the second round and then fought to a unanimous decision over Felipe Torres in a non-title 10-round bout.

Torres, a youthful and tough Mexican featherweight, put up a good fight. He withstood the champion's attack and retaliated with jolting left jabs and straight rights to the head. But Saijyo's experience and solid punching decided the outcome. Saijyo weighed 128 1/2 pounds and Torres 128 3/4 pounds.

SOCCER.—At Warsaw, Poland beat Bulgaria 3-0 in their World Cup Group-6 qualifying soccer match.

TENNIS.—At Buenos Aires, first-round results in the South American Open tennis championships: Men's Singles: Cliff Richey (U.S.) d. Oscar Valdivieso (Argentina), 6-0, 8-2, 6-0. Francis Jauffret (France) d. Eduardo Soriano (Argentina), 6-1, 7-5, 8-1. Ingo Buding (West Germany) d. Patricio Apey (Chile), 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

Women's singles: Helga Niessen (West Germany) d. Maria Fernandez (Argentina), 6-2, 6-4.

Men's Doubles: Ingo Buding and Niki Kalogoropoulos (Greece) d. Oscar Furlong and Luis Morea (Argentina), 6-1, 6-2, 8-4.

TRACK & FIELD.—At Brisbane, Australian Olympic athlete Pam Kilborn broke the world 200-meter hurdles record with a run of 28 seconds. Miss Kilborn bettered her old record by one tenth of a second.

AUTO RACING.—At Ajaccio, Corsica, Gerard Larrousse and Maurice Gelin of France in a Porsche 911-R won the 14th tour of Corsica. Pierre Orsini and Jean Canonicci, also of France, were second in the unofficial placings in a Renault Alpine.

CYCLING.—At Mexico City, Ferdinand Bracke, professional cyclist from Belgium, made his second unsuccessful try at bettering a world one-hour distance record on Mexico's Olympic velodrome. Bracke, 30, had just passed ten kilometers when he appeared to be having difficulty getting oxygen at this altitude of 7,347 feet, lifted his right hand from the handlebars to signal a stop and coasted up onto the steep-pitch at one end of the 33.33-meter oval. Last week, too, he gave up after ten kilometers in his first attempt to better the mark set by Denmark's Ole Ritter, who pedaled 48.686 kilometers in an hour on Oct. 10, 1968.

RUGBY.—At Leicester, England, touring South Africa "Springboks" defeated Midland Counties, 11-9.

At Catania, Sicily, France defeated Italy, 22-8.

At Bucharest, the French reserve rugby team beat Romania reserves, 18-12.

Real Madrid 5 Wins

LISBON, Nov. 9 (AP).—Spanish champion Real Madrid defeated Sporting of Lisbon, 98-52, in their first-round elimination match of the European Basketball Cup of league winners here Friday. The return match will be played in Madrid Nov. 18.

Eagles Tie Skins; Colts, Bears Win

Viking Rout Browns, 51-3

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 9 (AP).—Joe Kapp and his acrobatic receiver, Gene Washington, teamed up for three first-half touchdown passes and started the Minnesota Vikings to a 51-3 National Football League rout of the Cleveland Browns today.

Kapp passed 16, 10 and one yards to the lanky Washington as the Central Division-leading Vikings shot into a 27-3 halftime lead and toward their seventh straight victory against one loss.

Kapp hit his first seven passes, missed one, and then completed five straight in passing for 205 yards before the intermission. He finished with 16 completions in 24 attempts to 223 yards when he left the game midway in the third period.

The Minnesota defense, meanwhile, stopped Cleveland without a first down and only five net yards in the opening period.

The Vikings intercepted four passes, the first by Bobby Bryant in the first quarter launching the Kapp-Washington express. Bryant had three interceptions.

Fred Cox kicked a 32-yard field goal—the first of three for a 10-0 lead. Kapp, on the first play of the second quarter, showed his jump pass and Washington hauled it in for a 10-yard score.

Don Cockcroft booted a 28-yard field goal for Cleveland's only points in the second period. Cox matched it with his 23-yarder.

Cowboys 33, Saints 17

Calvin Hill's tackler-splattering runs and Craig Morton's two touchdown passes pushed Dallas to a 33-17 victory over scrapping New Orleans. Hill, the NFL's leading rusher who has his eyes on rookie-of-the-year honors, blasted 30 yards for one touchdown and set up Danny Reeves's seven-yard touchdown gallop on a 55-yard dash. The sore-shouldered Morton nailed Bob Hayes with a 23-yard touchdown shot and tight end Mike Ditka snared a 16-yard scoring pass. Quarterback Bill Kilmer of New Orleans fired touchdown passes of 14 and 17 yards to flanker Dave Abramowicz that brought the 17-point underdog Saints to a 17-17 tie in the third period. The Cowboys then rolled 80 yards for what proved to be the winning margin. Hill fled for 55 and New Orleans was guilty of piling on. Hill, dazed by the tackle, left the game, and Reeves eased around left end and dived across at the goal.

Colts 14, Packers 6

Quarterback John Unitas managed to get off two touchdown passes despite a depleted end corps and three interceptions while the defense kept its goal line uncrossed for a tough 14-6 victory by Baltimore over Green Bay. The outcome left both teams with 5-3 records and in second place in their NFL divisions. The Colts are runner-up in the Coastal and Green Bay second in the Central. With tight end John Mackey hobbled by leg and back injuries, Unitas collaborated with his substitute, Tom Mitchell, for a 51-yard touchdown play in the first quarter. But Mitchell was blocked on the following kickoff, suffered an injured left knee and saw no more action. When the Colts neared the goal in the second period, they lost another receiver in Jimmy Orr with a pulled leg muscle. Mackey came in to block and Unitas found another receiver in Ray Perkins, pitching to him for a three-yard touchdown.

Eagles 28, Redskins 28

Philadelphia took advantage of a 41-yard pass interference penalty with 58 seconds remaining to tie Washington, 28-28. Quarterback Norman Snead attempted to pass to Ben Hawkins at the goal-line on fourth down with 25 yards to go for a first down but the Philadelphia wide receiver was bumped by Washington defender Mike Bass on the 1. On the next play Snead went over for a touchdown. The Eagles, now with a 3-4-1 record in the Capitol Division, came from 14 points behind to tie the game after the Redskins, 4-2-2, scored two touchdowns within 58 seconds to give them a 28-14 lead with 10:36 minutes remaining. The fourth quarter began with the teams tied 14-14. But on the first series of downs wide receiver Charley Taylor made a one-handed grab just short of the end-zone line for a three-yard touchdown from Sonny Jurgensen to give Washington a 21-14 lead. After the Eagles got the ball, Snead attempted to hit Gary Ballman on second down, but linebacker Sam Huff intercepted the pass over the middle and raced in for a touchdown.

Lions 27, Falcons 21

Detroit scored 17 points in the second quarter, including one touchdown on a 96-yard kickoff return by Bobby Williams, then hung on to beat Atlanta, 27-21. Detroit tallied a first-quarter touchdown on a 13-yard pass from Greg Landry to Earl McCullouch who was alone in the middle of the end zone. After defensive tackle Alex Karras and company stymied Atlanta's attack, the Lions took over at the Falcons' 20 and drove 80 yards for another touchdown. Atlanta jumped right back as quarterback Randy Johnson fired a 15-yard touchdown pass to former Lion Gail Cogdill. On the ensuing kickoff, Williams ran the ball back 96 yards for his touchdowns, getting a key block from Bill Cottrell, which sprang Williams loose. Erroll Mann kicked 34 and 13-yard field goals in the second and fourth quarters.

Bears 38, Steelers 7

Paced by a savage defense which forced two safeties, Chicago broke a seven-game losing streak with a 38-7 battering of Pittsburgh for their first triumph of the season. The Bear defense, led by middle linebacker Dick Butkus, nailed Terry Hanratty for a safety in the first half and Dick Shiner in the second half while rookie quarterback Bobby Douglass hurled two scoring passes and Gale Sayers ran for a pair of touchdowns.

Crampton Takes Hawaii Lead

HONOLULU, Nov. 9 (AP).—Bruce Crampton of Australia rushed up from eight strokes off the pace, overhauled struggling Jack Nicklaus with a brilliant 65 yesterday and stormed into a third-round lead in the $125,000 Hawaiian Open golf tournament.

Crampton, now living in Dallas, Texas, had a 54-hole score of 207 and led Nicklaus by one stroke.

Big Jack, who had led or shared the lead in his last seven competitive rounds, fell back on a string of three consecutive bogeys and finished with a 74, two-over par for the Waialae Country Club course. Nicklaus, who started the day with a four-stroke lead, had a 54-hole total of 208.

Tall Tom Weiskopf held third place at 209 after a 71. Just one stroke back, was Don Bies, who had 66 for 210.

Doug Sanders and Jack McGowan were at 211, while the group at 212 included defending champion Lee Trevino, Frank Beard and Billy Casper.

Arnold Palmer had a par 72 for 213.

Crampton, 34 and a tour regular for 13 years, hasn't scored a regular tour victory since 1965 but finished second six times in the last two years.

Bruce had eight birdies and only a single bogey in his sparkling effort. He was out in 32, four under, ran in a couple of 18-foot birdie putts, pitched to within two feet for another and canned an eight-footer for still another.

His only bogey came on the 16th when he failed to get up and down from a trap.

Nicklaus's round was his poorest since the third round of the PGA championship in August when his play was held up by a wild civil rights demonstration that created a melee on the green.

Jack's only birdies came on the 13th—his first in 21 holes—and the 16th. He reached the par five 13th in two and ran in a 25-footer on the 16th.

3d ROUND LEADERS

Bruce Crampton	71-71-65—207
Jack Nicklaus	69-71-74—208
Tom Weiskopf	70-68-71—209
Don Bies	71-73-66—210
Jack McGowan	68-72-71—211
Doug Sanders	71-71-69—211
Miller Barber	73-71-68—212
Frank Beard	71-72-69—212
Billy Casper	73-68-71—212
Ken Still	67-71-74—212
Lee Trevino	74-72-66—212
Bert Yancey	73-70-69—213
Gay Brewer	72-72-69—213
Mac McClendon	71-72-70—213
Arnold Palmer	70-71-72—213

Devlin Wins Australian PGA

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Bruce Devlin survived a spectacular last-round charge by Takashi Murakami of Japan today to win the Australian PGA golf title by three shots at Royal Canberra.

He returned a par round of 72 while his Japanese rival was burning up the course to fire a 67.

Devlin finished with an 11-under-par total of 277 to win the only major title which has eluded his grasp.

Murakami, 25, fired seven birdies in a wonderful display of precision golf to equal the course record set by Devlin in the first round Thursday.

The Japanese star picked up five birdies in the first eight holes to draw up to within three shots of Devlin, who was square with the card at this stage after five holes. Then he took a bogie at the ninth, and 10th holes.

Snow Speed Wins UN Trot

By Louis Effrat

YONKERS, Nov. 9 (NYT).—Snow Speed, a better-than-fair trotter who had spent most of his career chasing—and once in a while upsetting—Nevel Pride (now retired), won the $50,000 United Nations Trot by 3 1/2 lengths in world-record time for 1 1/2 miles Friday night at Yonkers Raceway.

The surprisingly easy victory of the 4-year-old son of Speedster and Winter Wonderland in this 10th annual event was accomplished in 3:05 2/5 over a track that was listed as "fast." This clocking was one-fifth of a second faster than the mark set on July 2, 1964, by the Billy Haughton-driven Duke Rodney.

A 5-to-1 shot, Snow Speed was given a flawless, front-going drive by Glen Garnsey, who on Oct. 1 succeeded the retired Ralph Baldwin as the trotter's driver. Baldwin had been training and driving Snow Speed for the Castleton Farm of Lexington, Ky.

Upsalin Finishes Third

Finishing second was Fresh Yankee, the 9-to-10 favorite from Canada, who won last week's Gotham Trot at 1 1/4 miles. Third money went to Upsalin of France, while Earl Laird, Dart Hanover, Rocket Speed, Tony M. (of France) and Ulysse Mab closed in that order.

Snow Speed returned $12 for $2 to win as the third choice in the taxing race witnessed by 20,274.

Garnsey, a 36-year-old reinsman, accounted for his largest purse in 30 years with a $2,500 fee. Yonkers Raceway adds a $5,000 bonus for any world record performance and half of that will go to the driver. The other half goes to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Van Lennep, the owners of Snow Speed.

Leaving early at the start were Dart Hanover, with Sanders Russell, Snow Speed, Upsalin, with Louis Sauve, and the highly rated mare, Fresh Yankee, with Joe O'Brien. The last named, from the No. 8 post, was taken back a bit.

Victor Stays in Front

Emerging from the pack following the first turn, Snow Speed was in command and trotting fast to an 0:30 4/5 quarter. Ulysse Mab trailed the leader until the mile-and-a-quarter mark, where Fresh Yankee, having moved three-wide after the mile, was making her bid.

It was to fail, though, as Garnsey, without using a whip, kept Snow Speed going. Garnsey said later he felt after last week's fourth-place finish that the horse liked distance, despite going off stride in that race.

He also said he thought Snow Speed had something left after the finish, despite having set the fast pace and accounting for the record so late in the year.

ABA Results

Friday Night

Indiana 118 (Daniels 27), New York 108 (Hunter 21).

Los Angeles 124 (McGill 23), Pittsburgh 111 (Vaughn 24).

Carolina 105 (Verga 28), Denver 104 (Haywood 30).

New Orleans 101 (J. Jones 44), Dallas 98 (Combs 31).

Saturday Night

Pittsburgh 137 (Williams 40), Dallas 120 (J. Beasley 23).

Washington 120 (Armstrong 24), Miami 109 (Freeman 29).

Indiana 99 (Keller 28), Denver 96 (Jones 35).

NBA Results

Friday Night

New York 129 (Reed 26), San Diego 111 (Hayes 25).

Detroit 134 (Walker 29), Philadelphia 128 (Clark, Cunningham, Greer 26).

Baltimore 128 (Marin 25), Seattle 112 (Rule 29).

San Francisco 111 (Mullins 26), Boston 110 (Barnett 24).

Phoenix 122 (Goodrich 27), Los Angeles 120 (Chamberlain 33).

Saturday Night

Milwaukee 100 (Alcindor 29), Detroit 98 (Walker 17).

Seattle 125 (Wilkins 31), Philadelphia 117 (Cunningham 46).

Atlanta 106 (Bridges 34), San Francisco 93 (Thurmond 21).

Cincinnati 130 (Robertson 38), Baltimore 121 (Ajamroe 27).

Asians Drop Cycling

BANGKOK, Nov. 9 (UPI).—The special Asian Games federation council has voted to drop cycling in favor of field hockey in the 6th Asian Games scheduled for Bangkok, Dec. 9-20, 1970.

Okker and Buchholz Reach Final of Paris Open Tennis

PARIS, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Holland's Tom Okker beat Tony Roche, the Australian second seed, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3 to reach the men's singles final of the Paris Open indoor tennis championships today.

In the final on Tuesday, Okker will meet Earl Buchholz, who today defeated fellow-American Marty Riessen 9-7, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3 in the other semifinal.

Fleet-footed Okker found his form quickly and broke Roche's service twice to lead 5-1, taking the set in 20 minutes.

Okker took the second set in 25 minutes and was at his dazzling best in the third.

In yesterday's matches, Roche beat Britain's Roger Taylor 6-4, 14-12, after a second set marathon in which the Briton earned loud applause when he fought back from 0-40 down with the score at 7-7.

Okker was never troubled in his 6-2, 6-2 triumph over Romanian Ion Tiriac but Riessen dropped the first set before beating former Wimbledon champion John Newcombe of Australia, 5-7, 11-6, 6-3.

Buchholz became the fourth semifinalist when he beat Frenchman Pierre Barthès 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Laver, Emerson Lose

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Andres Gimeno of Spain and Pred Stolle of Australia teamed to beat Rod Laver and Roy Emerson of Australia 2-6, 7-5, 3-6, 8-6, 7-5 in the men's doubles finals of the professional tennis tournament here yesterday.

In Friday's singles, Laver beat Stolle 7-5, 6-2, 8-6, while Gimeno topped Emerson 6-8, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

NHL Results

Friday Night

New York 3 (Brown 2, Widing, Fairbairn, Balon, Gilbert, Ratelle, Tkaczuk), Oakland 1 (Hampson).

Saturday Night

New York 4 (Balon, Park, Hadfield, Ratelle); Los Angeles 1 (Peters).

Detroit 3 (Dea, Libbett, Unger), Boston 2 (Bailey, Smith).

Minnesota 5 (Goldsworthy 3, Parise, Williams), St. Louis 2 (Talbot, Berehsen).

Chicago 4 (Argotti, Stapleton, Pappin, Mikita), Pittsburgh 1 (Woytowich).

Montreal 6 (Lemaire 3, Duff, Richard, Cournoyer), Toronto 3 (Armstrong, Keon, Ullman).

Wilt Hurt, To Be Out 2 Months

Injures Tendon Against Phoenix

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Wilt Chamberlain went to the basketball sidelines Friday night for at least two months with a torn tendon in his right kneecap that equires surgery.

Dr. Robert Kerlan, orthopedic urgeon for the Los Angeles Lakers, was a witness last night when Chamberlain suffered the injury in the game against the Phoenix Suns. After an examination, the surgeon ordered the 7-foot-1-inch center to go under surgery today, and set the two-month recovery estimate.

The Los Angeles coach, Joe Mullaney, was not so optimistic as Dr. Kerlan.

"I would think he will be out for the year," Mullaney said. "After all, Chamberlain is 33 and he doesn't heal like a 19-year-old."

Chamberlain was playing one of his greatest games of the season last night when he was hurt. With 4:45 left in the third period, he had scored 33 points. Then he either took a bad step or tripped and went down below the basket with the injury to his knee. It was the first major injury of his career.

The loss of Chamberlain so stunned the Lakers that they dropped a 122-120 decision to the Suns on Stan McKenzie's last-second shot.

Jets Down Bills; Miami Beats Pats

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP).—Bill Mathis bulled one yard for the game's lone touchdown and the New York Jets blunted three Buffalo drives inside the 20-yard line today in trimming the Bills 16-6 for their sixth straight American Football League victory.

Mathis's scoring plunge, after a pass interference call took the ball to the Buffalo one-yard line early in the second period, plus three field goals by AFL scoring leader Jim Turner and the inspired play of the defensive unit, protected the Jets' Eastern Division lead while establishing a club high winning string.

O. J. Simpson, the Bills' super rookie who led the ball carriers with 70 yards in 14 runs, had a three-yard first period touchdown burst called back when he was detached in motion before the snap. Paul Crane then blocked Bruce Alford's 13-yard field goal attempt.

Dolphins 17, Patriots 16

Miami, lifted by Larry Czonka's 54-yard scoring run through the mud with 2 1/2 minutes left, earned a 17-16 victory over Boston.

The Patriots made a bid to pull out a victory in the closing seconds as Mike Taliaferro capped a 61-yard drive by passing 15 yards to Pete Rademacher in the end zone. Then the Patriots elected to gamble rather than settle for a tie.

The Boston strategy backfired as Taliaferro's hurried swing pass fell incomplete. The Dolphins jumped to a 10-0 lead as the Patriots managed just one first down, on a holding penalty against Miami in the first half.

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Observer

The Secret Timetable

By Russell Baker

WE went to the railroad station. "When is the next train to Miami?"

"Can't say," said the ticket salesman. "How many tickets do you want?"

"We'll need two, but I'd like to see a timetable before buying them."

"Out of the question," said the ticket salesman.

"You mean you haven't any timetables?"

"Oh, we've got a timetable, all right. Two tickets, you said?" and he began to call the lawyers, the way railroads do when they start to sell you a train ticke..

"One moment, please. Before buying the tickets, I should like to see your timetable."

"Can't let you do that," he said.

"Why not?"

"The timetable is a secret."

* * *

"Let me make sure I understand: you have a timetable—"

"Yes," the ticket salesman interrupted. "That really restores your confidence in our railroad, doesn't it, sir?"

"---but the timetable is a secret?"

"Naturally," said the ticket salesman. "You can hardly expect us to make our timetable public, now can you, sir?"

"Why not?"

"Well, that should be obvious. If we published our timetable, the public would expect our trains to observe it. Customers would be a mite cross if they came down here to catch a train at a specific time and we didn't have a train for them to catch."

"If you really have a timetable, why shouldn't you have a train ready when the timetable calls for it to go?"

"Lots of reasons," said the ticket salesman. "We might have labor trouble with the engineers. Maybe they're trying to hold us up for more money than we can pay. If we published our timetable, the engineers could wait us out until departure time and put pressure on us to settle higher than we wanted to because they'd know that if the trains didn't go at the fixed time the railroad would lose a lot of money, not to mention face."

"You've got a timetable."

"Right."

"But you won't let anybody see it because you don't want the engineers to know what time the trains leave."

"Exactly. Of course, there are other reasons, too."

"I've no doubt of that, but the fact is that we're rather in a hurry to get a train to Miami. Could you divulge enough information about your secret timetable to let us know if there is likely to be a train soon?"

"That all depends," said the ticket salesman.

"How can it all depend if you've really got a timetable? There is either going to be a train soon, or there isn't."

* * *

"You're nosy, aren't you, mister?" the ticket salesman observed. He was becoming a bit testy. "Don't you believe in this railroad the way the great silent majority of ticket buyers do?"

"I bow to no one in the intensity of my Iron-Horseism. I simply ask, in all respectfulness, whether the secret timetable makes it likely that I can get a train to Miami anytime this month."

"If you really support the Iron Horse," the ticket salesman asked, "why don't you give it your support?"

"I'll do anything that will assure a reasonably expeditious journey to Miami by rail. Tell me what to do and, by heaven, I'll do it!"

"Buy two tickets and don't ask any more questions," he advised.

"I don't see how that would help unless the secret timetable has a train to Miami scheduled fairly soon."

"If enough people buy tickets," the ticket salesman explained, "we may be able to advance the timetable departure time."

"And if they don't?"

"In that case," he said, "we'll probably have to push back the timetable departure time."

"Would you be good enough to answer just one more question?"

"Just one more."

"When is a timetable not a timetable?"

"That's easy," said the ticket salesman. "When it's a secret."

Alitalia Airliners Get a Green Look

ROME, Nov. 9 (UPI).—The state-controlled Alitalia airline has adopted a new color scheme of green on white to replace the blue and white which distinguished its planes for the past 20 years.

Alitalia rolled out the first two of its new-look jets Sunday, showing a white fuselage with a deep green stripe running the length of the plane to window level and spreading into an initial "A" in the national colors of green, white and red on the rudder.

All planes and airport equipment, as well as plane interiors, will be repainted in the coming weeks. Stewardesses' uniforms were changed to green several months ago.

UNICEF Gets Credit (or Blame) For Mushrooming Greeting Cards

By Earl W. Foell

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—A couple of years ago Vasily V. Kuznetsov, the Soviet deputy foreign minister who is currently Moscow's chief negotiator in Peking and, of course, an atheist, sent what was clearly a Christmas card to Arthur J. Goldberg, then U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and a Jew.

Mr. Kuznetsov doubtless intended his greeting to be warm, but perhaps not quite so ecumenical as it turned out.

Nevertheless, his gesture indicates just how universal the Christmas card—now transmuted into the "season's greeting card"—has become.

Much of the credit for this spread of Christmas-New Year's cards around the world must go to UNICEF, the UN International Children's Emergency Fund.

UNICEF cards (three of this year's offerings are shown here) account for a tiny fraction of the output of the greeting card industry in North America and Western Europe, but they are generally given credit for having spread the custom of annual exchanges of greetings far beyond the 19th century Christmas card base in Britain, Germany and North America. The thriving new card markets of Japan, India, and much of Western Europe, for instance, are largely attributed to the pioneering work of UNICEF.

Twenty years ago, when UNICEF cards got their start, 4,000 were sold the first season. Ten years ago the figure had hit 14 million. This year the total is 59,182,000. All together, 390,485,129 UNICEF cards have been sold since 1949.

The pleasant dynamo behind UNICEF's worldwide campaigns, is Margaret Sharkey, a former New York art gallery director.

While the rest of us are still battling procrastination about this year's cards, Miss Sharkey is recruiting artists for 1972 and 1973 cards.

Famous and Unknown

Although final selection of artists for 1971 onward will not be made until next spring, Miss Sharkey already has a stable of famous and unknown painters lined up for use in the 1970s.

So next spring when the international selection committee—composed of artists, museum directors and publishers from the art field—meets in New York, they will be scanning works of Edvard Munch of Norway and Paul Klee of Switzerland; of Chaplain-Midy and John Nash; and the fragrant turquoise-and-pink idylls of the 15th century Persian miniaturists.

Although national tastes shape sales somewhat, artists whose cards sell the best overall seem to sell equally well in almost all of the more than 100 lands where UNICEF cards are bought. The rule holds both for the big names who have donated their works—Dufy, Matisse, Shahn, Miro, Chagall, Tamayo, Picasso, Henry Moore, Portinari, Loren McIver, Andrew Wyeth, Dubuffet, Dali, Kokoschka, Magritte and Vasarely—and unknowns who have been discovered by UNICEF and projected into world fame.

The First Card

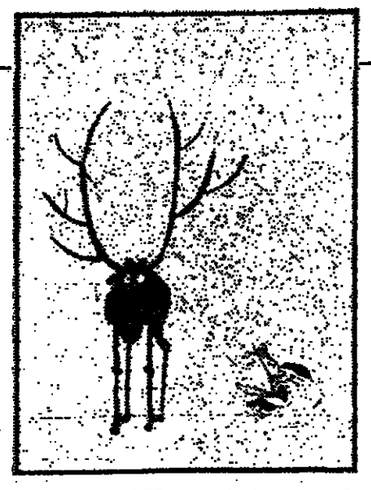
The artist who started it all was—and remains—virtually unknown. She was a 7-year-old Czech schoolgirl, Jitka Samkova.

In 1949 Jitka was one of many Czech schoolchildren who sent their thanks in paintings to UNICEF for providing milk to replace losses caused by Nazi slaughter to her village's dairy cattle. Jitka painted a cheerful scene on glass showing the sun shining down on children dancing round a maypole.

When her scene was selected by UNICEF for use on its first printing of cards, she told what she was portraying: "The picture expresses joy, by going round and round, and the wreath at the top of the maypole is to show that the line of children being helped is endless."

Jitka's confident assertion that the line of children being helped is "endless" appears on the way to being fulfilled.

One main reason for the sale of UNICEF cards is to remind adults and governments everywhere that there are still hundreds of millions of children that need food and simple education, supplemental protein and health care—often desperately. A second purpose is to earn cash that can be turned into milk, medicine and basic textbooks to fill that need.



$3 Million Annual Profit

Gross proceeds have risen in the past decade from $1.5 million to $9.3 million. Annual profits are now over $3 million—still less than 1 percent of total American greeting card sales.

If the $3-million annual profit is therefore peanuts to the commercial trade, it is literally peanuts (peanut flour protein)—as well as dry milk and smallpox vaccine—to UNICEF. UNICEF can supply a cup of reconstituted milk to a needy child for about a penny. So its profits from greeting cards go a long way.

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE:

There must have been some overlooked don'ts in the how-to-do book—but then directions are difficult to follow. After reading a volume entitled "How to Live Beyond Your Means," 80-year-old Henri Brau rented a $270-a-month apartment on a chic avenue near the Eiffel Tower. He then advertised the place at half the price, distributed duplicate keys, re-rented the pad eight times, and collected eight checks for three months rent each. A suspicious neighbor tipped off police and Brau was nabbed as he was cashing the first check. Back to the drawing board.

* * *

Star attraction at the International Inventions and Novelites Fair this year in Nuernberg was a birth control alarm for harried housewives. The directions suggest women put the warning device where she'll see it, for instance on the stove. A light will begin flashing at the appropriate time and continue until switched off. There's yet another timing device at the show, less popular from initial reports, but it will be interesting to follow the sales rate. It's a devilish mechanism to keep snorers from snoring. The snorer simply slips a flexible ribbon over his head when he goes to bed. The ribbon carries a plastic plate studded with spikes which, promises the inventor, will grate against the nose if snoring starts. Not something which would encourage sleep in the normal snorer and perhaps only for masochistic snorers who like to wake up screaming. Not a great invention, but, perhaps, a memorable one.

* * *

"Swedish films are pornographic and will last only as long as there is mystery in sex." Speaking was France's Brigitte Bardot, 34. The quote was made in a recent magazine interview accompanied by a picture from her most recent film, "The Women." She's sprawled stark naked on a double bed.

* * *

Revise your record books: a South African named Bob Anthony shattered the world non-stop singing record over the weekend at London's Lyceum ballroom by singing 24 hours non-stop. The 40-year-old baritone sang 494 songs (in six languages) to accomplish the feat. The previous record: 12 hours and 3 minutes set earlier this year by a Yorkshire folk singer. He collapsed. Anthony was still standing at the final note.

* * *

Deposed Indonesian President Sukarno Sunday made a rare excursion out of the Jakarta mansion where he's kept under house arrest to attend the wedding of his 18-year-old daughter, Sukmawatai. Sukarno arrived by limousine at the home of his first wife, Fatmawat, and was whisked inside by two security officers. Sukma-

His Get-Rich Scheme Worked Well, If Brie

watai married a college stud
Deddy Suharto, no relation
the incumbent president. I
ing the ceremony, Sukarno r
this verse from the Kor
"Man always loses except w
he is acting patiently and
cording to his own rights."

* * *

A Tehran court grar
Abdollah Ranjbar a div
Saturday because his
refused to bear him any n
children. "After the
delivery, I decided I'd
enough of it," sighed his
Sekineh, 42. She told
Iranian court she had dec
last year to follow family-p
ning advice. Having obta
the divorce, Ranjbar, 36,
reporters: "Now I can look
a decent and proper wife
will give me children."

* * *

Jules Stein, an eye doctor
found show business
profitable, said Saturday he
give most of his earning
help the world's blind. S
74, amassed his fortune as
of MCA Inc., a major prod
of movies and television sh
"I'll be remembered longer
what I've done in ophthalmo
than for anything I did in
ness," Stein said.

* * *

"Trudy has always beer
terested in drama and ha
ways been active in these t
and we've always been 100
cent behind anything she
ed to do," so said proud
Willard Dolnick upon lear
his daughter had been voter
gal with the nicest nave
the University of Miami in
rida. Trudy Dolnick, 18,
presented with the "crov
jewel" Friday night. The
test was held to create
est in the Miami-Navy fo
game. Miami won 30-10.

* * *

"I'm so thrilled that
getting an electric shawl
with my miniskirt," cackle
year-old comedienne P
Diller announcing she'd b
a grandmother. Miss D
daughter, Mrs. Benjamin
22, gave birth to an 8
3 ounce boy in Santa M
Calif., on Friday.

Two Share Pr In Photograp

COLOGNE, Germany, N
(AP).—An American adver
photographer and a West
man university professor
cowinners of the 1969 Ch
Prize of the German Socie
Photography, awarded her
terday.

Herbert Bayer, 69, of
Colo., and Prof. Hellmut
ser, 68, director of scie
photography at Munich's
nical University, shared
10,000 mark ($2,322)
for distinguished achieve
Former West German D
Minister Gerhard Schr
president of the society,
the presentation.

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FRANCE (Head Office): 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e (T.: 225-28-90.)

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ITALY: 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 673-437).

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